

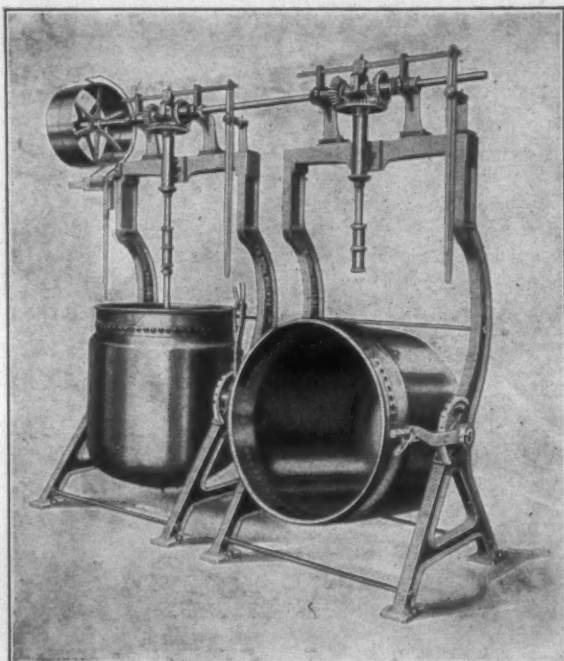
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1929

No. 4

## FOR THOROUGH MIXING



200-Gallon Color Kettle with Single Agitator

WHETHER you are mixing colors for dyeing, starches or thickenings for printing; sizes, starches or gums for the finishing processes . . . we have Kettles which are adapted for your needs from *one gallon to four hundred gallon capacity.*

Illustrated are two 200-gallon Color Kettles with single agitators and lever tipping device for removing contents. Other types of Kettles with either single or double agitators, plain or jacketed Kettles, and with worm and gear or lever tipping device, can be furnished.

Installed either singly or in batteries of two or more, each Kettle is provided with a clutch for independent operation. Drive may be arranged for individual direct-connected motor or tight and loose pulley.

We have illustrations of Color Kettles of various capacities and types which we shall be pleased to send you.

Kindly address Dept. D.

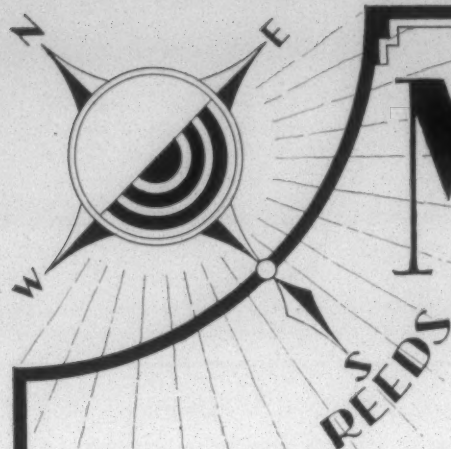
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Printing and Finishing  
Textile Fabrics and  
Warp Yarns

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## *Charlotte Special Card Clothing*

This clothing should receive your careful consideration and be given a trial.

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Phones: Hem. 2781-2782

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

INCORPORATED  
1911



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If your rings need changing, install new DIAMOND FINISH Rings—easy to start and hard to wear out!

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## "Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

*Once tried, always used*

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*Established 1866*

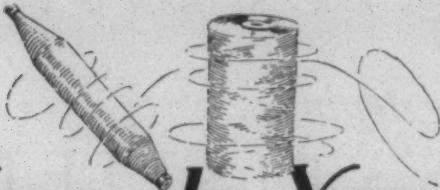
Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

*Branches:*

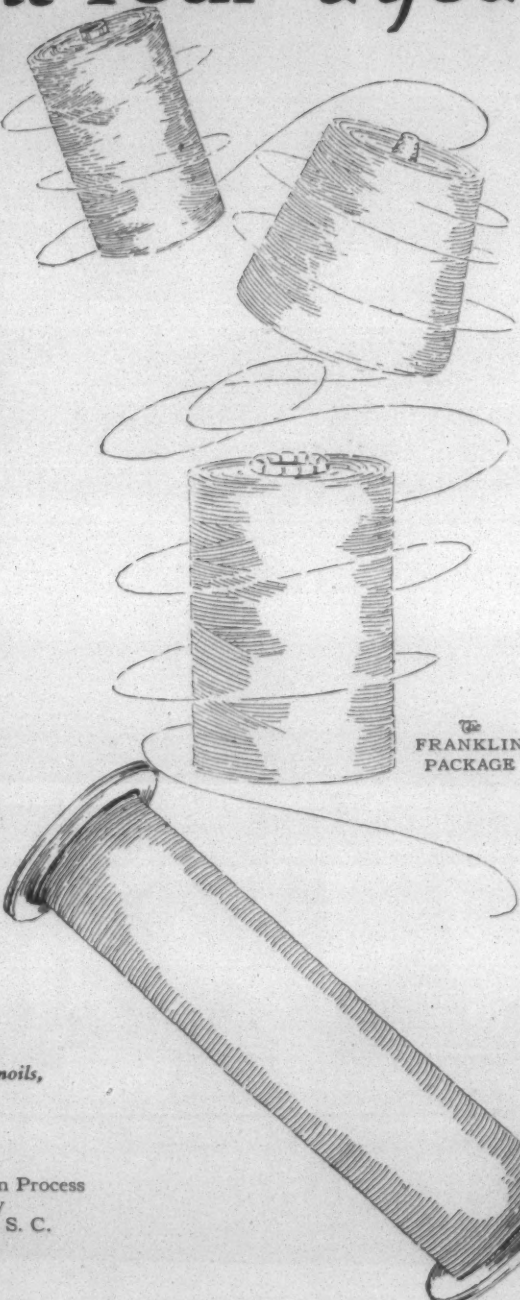
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**Y**ARN dyed by the Franklin Process can be delivered in any of the forms shown herewith. If your winding equipment is limited, or if some department is overtaxed, the dyed yarn can be delivered in the form most convenient for your needs. Ordinarily we deliver yarn on the Franklin Package. This package will deliver by rotation, in a creel, or over end to filling bobbins or other containers, and is the most economical container for you if you are in a position to do the rewinding required.

The Franklin Process of dyeing yarn in the wound form under pressure, prevents the yarn changing in twist or number. You can weave the yarn into fabric, knowing that the yarn is the same as when you sent it to be dyed.

All who are familiar with Franklin Process dyeing know that it gives exceptionally thorough penetration and consequently more durable colors. If you haven't yet become acquainted with it, send for our book, "The Franklin Process—Its Contribution to the Textile Industry." It contains information of value to any mill executive.

## FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

*Dyers of cotton, woolen, worsted, jute, hemp and linen yarns and silk noils,  
also yarn spinners and manufacturers of glazed yarns.*

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*Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form*

"EVERY KNOT A WEAVER'S KNOT"



Again . . . A  
SATISFIED  
USER

The  
SAXON MILLS  
at SPARTANBURG.  
S. C.



WE FEEL that one of the best things we can say in favor of our Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers is "*these people use them.*" For some time now the Saxon Mills at Spartanburg have had their installation of 3 Automatic Spoolers and 2 High Speed Warpers and have been well satisfied with their performance. We show here three pictures of the mill and the installation.

Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers have time and again proved themselves to be advantageous equipment for the mill that wishes to be up-to-date in their machinery and methods. These machines effect many material savings and are an important help to maintaining the quality of the product. They are almost entirely automatic, they are highly efficient and can be economically operated. May we send you our new "Descriptive Booklet" concerning them?



*Think this over!*  
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

*General Offices and Plant*

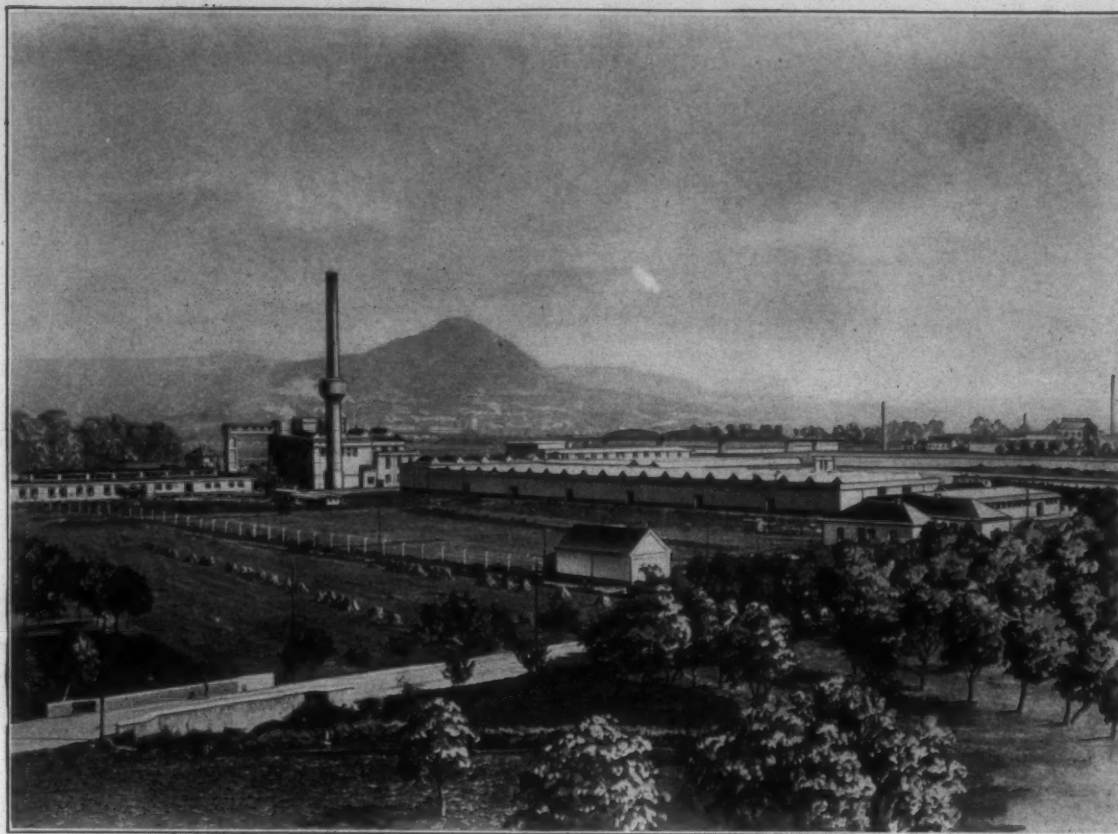
ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

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*The Story of  
Glanzstoff Rayon  
No. 10*



**The Lobositz plant shown above is situated on the River Elbe and was erected in 1922. It provides the highly developed Czechoslovakian Textile Industry with Lion Brand Rayon. Annual production is approximately 3,000,000 pounds of all deniers.**

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Member of The Rayon Institute of America, Inc.



***"Here, Lad—***

I've been quizzing users of 'Linc-Weld' Motors, as you suggested.

The foreman of the shop across the street seemed to devote most of his praise to the Lincoln organization. It seems that he visited the Lincoln works and reports that they're busy as bees, turning out steel motors."

***"Linc-Weld" Superiority  
is due to:***

1. Larger Shafts through Motor
2. Larger Bearings
3. Better Insulation
4. Stronger Frame (Steel)
5. Greater Overload Capacity

***"Yes, Pop—***

and not a sting in a carload.

That is removed by the five points at the left.

Today steel is urged for stability by manufacturers in nearly every line.

The 'Linc-Weld' is the STEEL motor.

That's why they're so busy.

I liked his praise of the organization, because how much praise would the busy bees get if they were busy on something man didn't want?"

**The Lincoln Electric Company  
Dept. No. 29-9, Cleveland, Ohio**

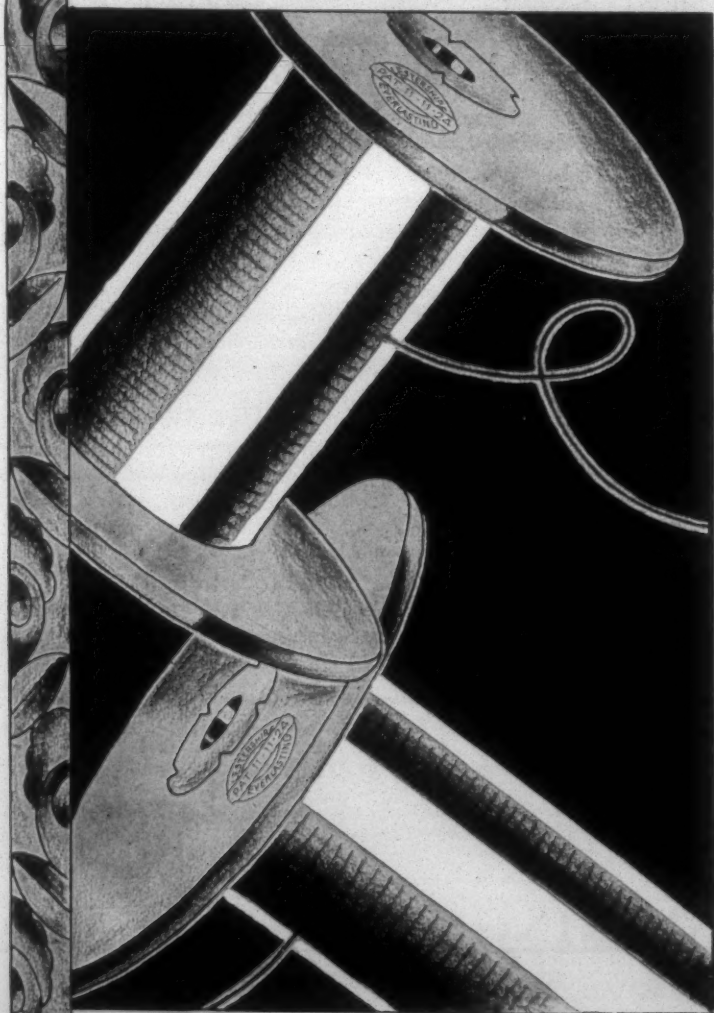
***"Linc-Weld"***  
**LINCOLN MOTOR**



# LESTERSHIRE SPOOLS

*Help to  
Prevent  
Trouble*

*at the* **LOOM**



**SATISFACTION  
GUARANTEED**

**E**VERY process leading up to the loom must be closely watched, for every factor has a bearing on finished production. In spooling, the nearer perfect the spools, the less liability that trouble may develop later at the loom.

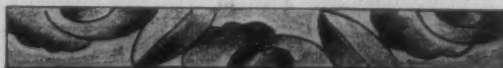
It starts with the winding of the yarn. On an untrue spool overlapping occurs at the ends of the spools. When the yarn is unwound, undue tension stretches the yarn at these places, even to the breaking point. That means trouble at the loom.

The remedy is to use Lestershire Fibre Spools. They are remarkable in their trueness of surface. The yarn winds on evenly, and unwinds at just the right tension. Users of Lestershires know efficiency in spooling.

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**FIBRE SPOOLS**  
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but that's not all

Spinners earnings were increased and price per side was decreased 10%. The front rolled speed was increased twenty revolutions.

but that's not all

Production in general and quality in particular were improved.

Labor conditions were greatly bettered.

but that's not all

The mill paid for the humidifying equipment in a very short time.

That's all

If the trouble is in the roving, the spinning, the weaving, or any other process in your mill, we can tell you about A MAN who was in the same fix and is now fixed-up and contented.

*This newly designed Amco Humidity Control automatically regulates and controls humidity in Textile and other mills without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.*



## AMERICAN MOISTENING CO. Humidifying Devices

*Air Doctors Since 1888*

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1929

No. 4

## Weaving and Slashing Discussed at Georgia Meeting

**A** TECHNICAL discussion on slashing and weaving featured the regular fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held in Atlanta last week.

A great deal of valuable information was brought out in the discussion, emfwypemfwyp l shrdl unanananaa

The attendance was large and the full discussion of the various questions developed a great deal of worthwhile information upon the subjects under consideration.

New officers of the organization were elected as follows: F. E. Heymer, general chairman, and Frank K. Petrea, vice-general chairman. W. B. Dillard, Jr., of Columbus, was elected to the executive committee to succeed Mr. Petrea, whose term expired at this meeting.

A complete report of the discussion is given below.

### Discussion on Weaving

(Led by Frank K. Petrea, Columbus, Ga.)

MR. PETREA: The first question is as follows:

**"Should wide looms make more seconds than narrow looms, considering the speed of the wide looms proportionately lower? In other words, in the same construction cloth, should 56-inch cloth seconds be more than 28-inch cloth seconds, on the same type of looms?"**

I think that question is stated very clearly, and that you may see from that question just what the man, who asked that question, wanted to get at. Take the same loom, the same make of loom, weaving a 28-inch piece of goods, and the same make of loom making a 56-inch piece of goods; would your seconds be lower in percentage on that loom than on the 28-inch cloth?

### Little Difference in Seconds

F. L. ASBURY: I think on standard construction cloth that there would not be any great amount of difference in the seconds. A weaver will run about 30 looms on 28-inch cloth and 16 to 18 on 56-inch cloth, and on the 56-inch piece of fabric the weaver will not have to look after his looms quite as often as he does on the 28-inch. When it comes to thick and thin places, the weaver would have to look after more, running 30 looms on a 38-inch than he would on the 18 running 56-inch; but taking everything into consideration, with running 18 looms on 56-inch and 30 looms on the 28-inch, I don't think there would be any great amount of difference in seconds.

QUESTION: Mr. Petrea, you have particular reference to fancies in asking that question?

CHAIRMAN: Yes sir.

GENERAL CHAIRMAN HAMES: The man, that asked that question, had reference to dobby weaving.

CHAIRMAN: That question was asked by a man from a mill running fancy colored work, and running 20-harness dobbies on 28-inch fabric and also 56-inch fabric.

The cloth being the same cloth, same pattern, and on the 28-inch the seconds have been very much lower than on the 56-inch, same cloth, same make of loom, same dobby, everything being the same, same yarns, but his experience has been that on the 56-inch cloth his seconds run about twice as much as on the 28-inch cloth.

F. E. HEYMER: (Columbus): Did the inquiry state whether that was a new feature with him, or had he been running the 56-inch longer than the 28-inch? When we start up the wider loom on dobby work, we have more trouble to start them up, but after running some time my experience has been that at lesser speed and less oversight by the operative we make less seconds on the 56-inch than on the 28-inch.

You take a weaver, who has more looms to look after on the 28-inch than on the 56-inch than on the 56-inch, he certainly has a longer alley to oversee. On the broader looms, if he has no more than 6 to 12 looms to look after, he certainly could oversee them better than on an alley twice as long. He would certainly get less seconds unless he has just started up, and has not broken in well. When you start up a broad loom, you are going to have trouble for a while until everything works well.

CHAIRMAN: The man, that asked the question, has wide looms and narrow looms, and he asks that question to find out if there should be more seconds on the wide than on the narrow looms.

### End Breakage and Seconds

A MEMBER: On a piece of wide goods slowing up the speed will cause less of broken ends; owing to the fact that you have twice the width there, and twice the number of ends, necessarily you would have the amount of end breakage greater than you would have on account of slower speed. You would have as much broken ends on one yard of wide cloth as on two of the narrow. On the 56-inch you would have half as many ends as on the 28-inch, and on the 28-inch twice as much end breakage. End breakage will probably make 65 per cent of your seconds. Certainly the large majority of seconds, outside of mispicks, will be caused by end breakage. It looks natural to me that the broad loom would make the most flaws. I never made any detailed experiment of that.

MR. HEYMER: At less speed would you not have less seconds?

ANSWER: That would cut it down, yes.

MR. HEYMER: High speed gives you a great deal of seconds and end breakage?

ANSWER: High speed increases end breakage.

### Fewer Seconds on Broad Looms

MR. BOGGS: Mr. Brooks had his question, but he is not here, and I will say a few words. I heard his talk-

ing about it. He discussed it with me. My experience with a proposition of that kind—I have not had so much experience with fancies—is that there would not be as high a number of seconds on the broad looms. The only difference, the biggest difference, would be in the break-down of the broad loom. Of course it would be a great deal more than on the narrow looms, but on account of the slow speed of the broad loom in comparison with that of the narrow loom where there would be mighty little difference in end breakage. In my room I have 20-inch goods and 32-inch goods, and you cannot find any difference in end breakage. I have 32-inch warp, and I made a test on those looms, and made a test on the 20-inch, and found just as much breakage on the 20-inch as on the 32-inch.

QUESTION: Same model loom?

MR. BOGGS: Same model loom. I have also some wider looms. The biggest difference I could see in percentage of seconds on broad looms would be due to more strain on the loom, the loom being so much wider, and so much more strain on the dobbie, and it would have a tendency to get more room for slack than on the narrow. My experience is, so far as seconds are concerned, there would not be so much difference.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any other question anyone wants to ask on this question? It seems from the discussion so far that there would not be very much more seconds on the wide loom than on the narrow loom. I have one more answer here, which I will read, from another source: There would be no appreciable difference in the percentage of seconds on goods of the width given, if the speed of the loom is properly proportioned. For example, with 132 picks on the 56-inch, and 160 picks on the narrow loom running 28-inch, running the 28-inch at 160 and the 56-inch at 132, there would be no appreciable difference, according to his answer here. The experience of the man, who asked this question, so far has been that his seconds have run just about twice the amount on the narrow looms.

Was there any other question that anyone wished to ask about this question?

QUESTION: Do you have the same side rolls of cloth on each loom?

CHAIRMAN: Yes sir.

QUESTION: What is the nature of defects, that cause seconds? (Laughter).

CHAIRMAN: I would say the best I could tell you would be drop threads, mispicks, thin places, and bad weaving. (Laughter.) I had not put the last one in to cover all of them.

QUESTION: Do the weavers on wide and narrow looms make the same rate of wages?

CHAIRMAN: You mean weekly rate?

ANSWER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: I should think his wide loom weavers were making a little bit more than the narrow. Mr. Barnes, what is your experience?

#### Wages on Wide and Narrow Looms

MR. BARNES (Atlanta): I would say that there is some difference between the wide and narrow loom. I don't know what the difference is, but off-hand the wide loom weaver is paid 5 per cent more than the narrow. The wide loom has to be looked after more. The narrow loom will run right on and you don't have to look after it so much. In other words, the narrow looms will stand more punishment than the others.

CHAIRMAN: Some one suggested the question as to the wide loom requiring more fixing. I would like to know what some of you think about that, whether the wide loom requires more fixing.

MR. BARNES: I said it requires more scientific fixing. It takes a better man to get along with a wide loom than a narrow one.

A MEMBER: If you will take the same weaver, who has been on the narrow loom, and put him on the large, I don't think you will find a great deal of difference. I had a weaver in my room on small looms. I also had one on the wide looms. I changed over, and put the weaver on the small looms on the wide ones, and the weaver on the wide looms I changed to the narrow looms. The man made just as many seconds on the narrow looms as on the large, and the man on the narrow looms, when changed to the wide looms, didn't have any more than he had. It rather comes under the head of operation more than anything else.

A MEMBER: I think it depends on the construction of the goods as to the effect it has on seconds on the wide and narrow looms. If your wide looms have a very heavy construction, due to filling changes the wide looms would not make more seconds than the narrow, but otherwise I don't see that there would be a great deal of difference.

CHAIRMAN: In this case his goods are the same weight cloth.

ANSWER: Yes, but if it is a very heavy construction, the possibilities would be more on the wide than on the narrow. If your filling changes are not the cause of seconds, then your wide looms would make the most seconds.

#### Find Cause of Seconds

MR. ELLIOTT (New Holland): I would suggest that weavers be put on each class of looms, and determine whether it is a mechanical cause giving you seconds, or whether it is due to inability of the weavers. By doing that you can pretty well swing onto the trouble. If it is a mechanical cause, it is a question for the fixer, and if it is the weaver, you have got something to work on. The gentleman over there suggested the plan of changing weavers. If you put a good weaver on either loom, if there is any mechanical defect in either, the seconds will show up the same.

#### Causes of Drop Threads on Dobbies

CHAIRMAN: That's a very good suggestion. Is there anyone else, who has anything to ask or to say on this question? If not, we will pass to Question No. 2, which is as follows:

"What are some of the causes of drop threads in the cloth made on dobbies, and what can be done to eliminate them?"

MR. FLETCHER: The main cause we have of drop threads is harness not level. It is caused by the loom fixer not lowering his harness properly. If it is too low, drop threads will soon be caused. Another is not having the proper stretch of harness cords. You will have very little trouble where the stretch of harness cords is proper, and where the harness is on the proper level.

CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Asbury here? I have Mr. Asbury's answer here: Some of the causes of drop threads made made on dobbie looms are:

1. Improper setting of harness.
2. Harness springs stretching, failing to pull harness down.
3. Pegs loose in harness pattern.
4. Fingers in dobbie sticking up; failing to drop at proper time.
5. Too many drop counts per inch in air spaces.

Then he suggests some remedies. Are there any questions that anyone wanted to ask? Is F. B. Williams here or his weaver?



MR. McALLISTER: I think that statement fairly well covers it except one thing. In weaving you are likely to have a lot of trouble in drop threads if your tarpaulin is very bad. This can be caused in same classes of goods by raising your breast beam and your whip roll. In other words, you are running you top sheet too slack, and some of it will go under your shuttle case. A man I have in mind had a lot of trouble. He ran his warp extremely tight, and when he ran his warp so tight, it drew a red mark in it. Then he raised his breast beam and whip roll again, and then the drop threads came back again. It kept pushing one another. One cause of drop threads is too much difference in your top shed and your bottom shed. Still another cause is not having your harness wide open, when your shuttle goes through, that is a clean clear shed all the way through. Another one not mentioned there is a worn dobby. I believe that is all I have to add to it. You will find that with proper settings so that your shuttle passes through, and you have a clean shed, and not go to extremes with your shed, will help more than anything I know of.

CHAIRMAN: Is there some one else, who wants to give his ideas on this question?

#### Detecting Crooked Cloth

CHAIRMAN: If there is no other question on this, we will pass to Question No. 3, which is as follows:

**"Is there any way of detecting crooked or long-sided cloth in the weave room, that is, on loom or over the cloth rolling tables?"**

I might make a little explanation of this, that it was discussed at our meeting last night, so we might know what the party, who asked this question, had in mind to get some information on. A piece of cloth, after it has been woven, and you unroll it off of the roll, and lay it down on a straight table or the floor, on starting off with that piece of cloth it will start going to the right or left, and will not lay straight—that is the question. It is not like a roll of paper, that you can roll out straight on the floor. It will start to the right or left, whichever side the piece of cloth has the slack or loose side on. Now it was further stated in the experience of this man that it was either in the first part of the cut or the last part of the cut, that usually bothered him this way. He was not usually bothered so much in the center of the cut, but that was enough to spoil the entire cut. I would like to hear from several of you men, who have had some experience along this line, who can tell us something to give this man some information concerning this question he has asked.

MR. BALLANTYNE: Mr. Spencer is not here, but he has sent me up to represent him on this question. Mr. Jones and others from New York are down here and he could not get away. My experience is that this is due to two or three things; first, loose filling on end of sand roll. Sometimes a little waste around the sand roll will stretch it a little, making it longer on that side than on the other. Sometimes bigger beams than others due to slack press roll, and naturally the large end will be the slack side, and will probably show crooked. Then we have sometimes a crooked cloth roll. That will cause it to run out in a cone shape. That is one of the things I think this question covers. That is some of the things we have had to contend with, particularly loose filling on end of sand roll. I would like to hear from some of the others, who have had more trouble than I have.

QUESTION: I would like to know how your filling gets around the sand roll. We don't have any to go down on the sand roll at all. If the temple knife cuts

all right, I don't see any cause for it being around the sand roll.

MR. BALLANTYNE: I said or intended to say waste. Sometimes a weaver will run a thread over the harness, and make it work out at the end. Sometimes in the selvage there will be four or five lapped together. On the slasher that is hard to cut out. Instead of running those around the beam like they should, around the bottom like they should, they put them over. Then I have had them, when they would have a smash of the looms, maybe the weaver would probably forget about it, and go around and tear off the selvage. That should be taken off by hand, but sometimes they don't always do it. That's been my experience.

#### Caused by Loose Ends

MR. ELLIOTT: We have found a similar experience to this gentleman here from Martel. Loose ends on warp beams unquestionably cause long-sided cloth as we call it, and the worn parts on a sand roll will cause it. As to detecting it on the looms, it is mighty hard to detect it until you get the cloth out in the cloth room. On some weaves, basket weave goods, it shows up, particularly over the measuring tables. I remember Mr. McAllister had an experience with one line, and I have had it in other lines since then, but I felt in the majority of cases it is caused either from the journal on the sand rolls or slack ends on one side or the other of the beam, which compresses rolls on your slasher, not having compression properly distributed at both ends; or you can go back to your warper and that same condition you may find to exist.

CHAIRMAN: Has anyone any question to ask either of these gentlemen? Here is one answer we have here. Crooked or long-sided cloth can usually be detected in the temple or it may be caused by the temple in some cases.

A MEMBER: Going back to find the cause, we did everything we could to find it. We found some of the causes even back of our section beams.

CHAIRMAN: We have had at our mill some trouble with this, and we have done about everything we know to try to eliminate it, and at times we worked on it, and stopped it, and after we got through with it, we didn't know what we had done, that stopped it. We have tried several methods in trying to catch it right at the very time it was being made, but so far, as has been stated by these other gentlemen, we have been unable to detect it at the loom. We can find it, when we get into the finishing room, and sometimes after it gets to the customer. I expect that is the experience with most of us, who have had that trouble.

A MEMBER: Most of mine has been on my heavier patterns, where it has given me the trouble. It is on the heavier fabrics, that it has given us the trouble.

MR. BARNES: Do you run your light and heavy fabrics all on the same slasher?

ANSWER: Yes sir.

MR. BARNES: Then your trouble might be with the delivery roll on the slasher. If you are putting on a heavier sheet, you need to put more cloth on the delivery roll to make it deliver even.

CHAIRMAN: I have done this. I have taken the same warp, after I would trace it back to the loom, and leave it out of that loom, and put it on another loom, and in some of those cases, putting it on there, and starting that loom up, it would altogether disappear. So I figure the trouble was at my loom.

A MEMBER: Tight gears will hold your rollers up, so that they don't work free, and that will cause that.

A MEMBER: We had that trouble, and did every-

thing we could. We have two springs on the cloth roll, and one spring will get weak quicker than the other. We have found that tension has something to do with it.

**A MEMBER:** The chairman mentioned about transferring it from one loom to another, that he thinks by transferring it from one loom making it to another loom not making it evidently it is in the loom. In that particular case maybe sometimes the sand roll will get a little out of line; maybe the fixer has changed gear, and in taking the gear off, has made one end higher than the other on the sand roll. That would have a tendency to pull the cloth one sided. Or the sand roll might be a little too slack on one side. Those are two troubles I have not heard mentioned.

**CHAIRMAN:** I would like to ask this question. Have any of you had this trouble: Where the weaver will let a cut mark run for a few yards, and then roll back to the cut mark and cut it off? Then those are left on the floor to weave in double. Have you found that to be one of the causes making a long-sided piece of cloth?

**MR. McALLISTER:** That will make it all right. Another thing, that is making a lot of that cloth, is uneven roll. We run a very large roll of cloth. In some styles we run 2,000 yards. One of our problems is to make it go straight up. In order to do that I went back over the looms and leveled the beams and whip rolls. If you have your sand roll and lathe all level, and you put your harness in the middle to make your yarn come straight through, and your roll go straight up, you won't have the trouble this man over here spoke of. Maybe you won't have any.

#### Separating Day and Night Production

**CHAIRMAN:** If there is no other question on No. 3, we will pass on to Question No. 4, which is as follows:

**"Where weaving is done at night and day on the same looms, what methods are used to distinguish the day cloth from the night cloth?"**

I think possibly the man, that asked this question, had in his mind after the cloth was woven, going to the finishing department, to be finished or to be graded as first and second quality cloth, what methods are being used to distinguish in that cut of cloth the firsts from the seconds as to the night operator or the day operator.

#### Uses Rubber Stamp

**MR. McALLISTER:** There are a lot of methods to do that. The method, by which we do that, is to have a rubber stamp. Each loom fixer has a rubber stamp with his number on it, and before changing time the day man goes along and puts this stamp on it. That puts his number on it. Then, when the night man comes along, he does the same thing. They will be four or five yards apart, or three or four perhaps, being about 30 minutes difference between the time the two men stamp the cloth. That's as good a method as any I know of. There are some other methods as good as that. I have had it marked with a pencil. I have had a string woven into it, and then the weaver cuts that out, and it makes a bad place.

**CHAIRMAN:** Is Mr. Sorrells here or his weaver? (Not present.) I have Mr. Sorrells answer here: We have about 600 looms running at night. All we do is mark on the edges of the cloth through the selvage. The mark we have used is "D" and "N." This morning the day man will put the "D" mark on all his looms. In the evening at changing time the night man would put another "D," and then put "N" under the "D." When the night man goes off in the morning, he will

put another "N" and the "D" on the cloth. This gives a check on both, for between the two capital D's is the day man's cloth, and between the two capital N's is the night man's cloth. You can use figures the same way, 1 and 2 being substituted for D and N. This is the simplest way we have found, and it works all right. That's Mr. Sorrells' answer to this question. Is there any question anyone wanted to ask in connection with this answer? Is Mr. Brooks from Georgia Kincaid or his weaver here?

#### Finding What Shift Made Seconds

**MR. BOGGS:** The point that it is wasted to bring out is how to determine seconds, and whose seconds they were, after the cloth is finished. I don't know what method you would use. The thing would be to find out whose cloth it was while it was in the cloth room before it went to the finisher, and determine the seconds there. After it goes into the finishing process, then if you have some method, that won't finish out, you have got that in your cloth. I think if we can catch the seconds in the cloth room, and not in the finishing room, that was the purpose of the question—to determine it there, if possible.

#### Marking With Threads

**A MEMBER:** We put a single thread in for the day and a double thread for the night. So, when it comes back, we can tell who made the seconds.

**CHAIRMAN:** How do you put that in?

**ANSWER:** We leave it sticking out.

**A MEMBER:** At our mill we use a red thread for night, about a half an inch. As the fixer goes down the section, he weaves that in. The day weave is represented by green, and in between the green marks is the day man's cloth. The red is for the night man's cloth, and in between the red threads is the night man's cloth. We find that very satisfactory.

**CHAIRMAN:** Is that on white or colored work?

**ANSWER:** White work.

**QUESTION:** How do you determine who the weaver was?

#### Loom Numbers

**ANSWER:** The loom number is on there. For instance, he is on loom 101, and he gets all the cloth between the green threads, if he is the day man. They put these marks about an inch apart, and after the night man goes off, the same thing is done in the morning, the threads being put in, and the loom number is on there. We used several systems, and we found this was the best system we ever tried, using these two different colored threads.

**QUESTION:** How do you distinguish if that weaver is not on that night or day?

**ANSWER:** We have a special mark for a spare weavers cloth. When one of the weavers is out, the spare weavers mark is put on there, and he does not get credit for it. He is paid on the spare loom basis.

**CHAIRMAN:** Is it a chalk mark you use?

**ANSWER:** A pencil mark.

**QUESTION:** Speaking about putting in the thread, is that done on the selvage?

**ANSWER:** Yes.

**QUESTION:** Does that not damage the cloth in finishing?

**ANSWER:** No.

#### Another Plan

**MR. STEEL:** We have the same identical plan, and we don't have any trouble at all in distinguishing whose cloth it is. That is what the question asks. If you take the day and night stamps, whichever way your cloth is running, your letter point. We have a little rubber stamp, and whichever way the weave is going,



whether day or night, that's the way that letter points. You know whose cloth that is between those two letters. You know whose cloth it is between N and D and whether it is a spare man or regular weaver the weaver knows just who is running that loom that night or that day. It seems to me that is the most feasible way to deal with or handle it. We have had no trouble whatever in distinguishing whose cloth it is, whether it belongs to the day weaver or night weaver. We pay our weavers by the yard, figuring out the number of cuts. As I say, so far as distinguishing whom it belongs to, we can do that. We never have any trouble about distinguishing all right between the day man's cloth and the night man's cloth. Sometimes we have a little trouble about them saying "I didn't get quite enough," but we don't have any trouble in finding out whom the cloth belongs to. All you have got to do, when you take the cloth, is to turn it down like everybody else does, if anything is wrong, and one of those turns is going to come between the D and D or between the N and N, and it is going to belong to the man in between that.

MR. HEYMER: I assume that all these answers are given on white cloth. Is there anybody here, that has any system on colored work, whereby you can distinguish the day and night run, especially after the cloth is finished, run through the oils or size, and so forth? I would like to hear from some on that class of work as to what system you use. We have used gum labels, but after they go through the sizing or starch or oil we lose them. We don't know, when we find a bad fault, who made it.

A MEMBER: Use your colored threads and run right on through.

MR. BOND: I have about 35 looms on colored work. We use the method of marking with colored pencil. We use N and D, and use the initial of the weaver as well. If a man is named Smith, we use "S" and make the mark between the letters.

MR. HEYMER: Where do you place that?

ANSWER: Next to the selvage.

CHAIRMAN: As some might not have heard that, I will take the liberty of repeating part of what he said. He uses this method of D and N, D for day and N for night, and in addition he puts the letter for the man's name, who is the weaver. Say the weaver is named Smith, he puts "S D." He knows the weaver by that letter is the weaver named Smith, and if a man Smith was the night weaver, he would put it "S N." I don't know what he would do, if he had more than one Smith.

MR. BARNES: Is not the customer complaining about all this writing on the cloth?

CHAIRMAN: He does white work, and uses a crayon, which bleaches out.

#### Conditioning Filling.

Is there anything else on this question? If not, we will pass to Question No. 5, which is as follows:

**"How is the best way to condition filling to keep it from kinking in sateen, with twist above standard, to hold the breaking strength up?"**

MR. HAMES: There is a number of conditioning machines, that can be used. We have a method, by which we condition our filling, that is home-made. It is very simple and inexpensive. We have put in some coils to bring the temperature up, and humidify the room very heavily, with automatic control. Both the steam and humidifiers have automatic control. We put it in the box, and close the door, and let it stay about one and a half hours, and the filling is pretty thoroughly conditioned. Of course a man, that has got no

other way to do, and got plenty of cloth, can let his filling age. That is the method that we use in conditioning ours.

QUESTION: Do you have any trouble with the quills rusting?

MR. HAMES: We bring the temperature up to something like 95 to 100 degrees. The quills, when they come out in the room, do not absorb the moisture and rust. High temperature will cut your rust down.

MR. ELLIOTT: You don't know your relative humidity?

MR. HAMES: About 95 per cent.

#### Ageing

MR. BRADLEY (Columbus): We never have any trouble in conditioning. We get the best results by running two or three days' quantity ahead, and putting it in a place to age, and use the old filling first. By the time we get to it the length of time it has stayed there has given it an ageing process, which eliminates the trouble.

#### Several Methods

CHAIRMAN: We have one answer here. There are a number of ways, in which filling may be conditioned to stop it from kinking; also to keep the strength. There is a method of putting the filling in a steam box, steaming for a half hour or so, but this has a certain disadvantage. There is a method of putting the filling in a conditioning room, where the humidity is quite high, keeping it there until the twist is taken out. Then there are several machines for taking the twist out, increasing the breaking strength. Really the best method is to have the filling, if possible, to remain in a conditioning room for a week or so. By this time the twist is set, and will not cause any trouble with kinking.

Is Mr. Holden or some one from the Meredith Mills present? (Not present.) Is there anyone else, that wants to ask a question on this regarding the kinking of this filling, or keeping it from kinking?

MR. ELLIOTT: You don't know your relative humidity three years ago, and we had a shellac bobbin with a steel ring. We ran the humidity up to 95 or 98 with an average temperature of 115. After taking out a few boxes we found we couldn't run that filling off of the bobbins. The moisture had penetrated, and the shellac had stuck the yarn to the bobbins. We overcame that situation by taking all of our bobbins and washing them in wood alcohol and taking a piece of burlap and drying them afterwards. After that all filling bobbins were treated to prevent their rusting, and of course not getting the shellac on them, which prevented having to clean them when we used them. We tried steam boxes, and we have what we call a standard conditioning room. We tried steam boxes first. It was a little better than nothing, but too strong. If anyone is contemplating going into that sort of an arrangement, clean the shellac off of the bobbins before starting.

MR. HAMES: You keep your temperature down, don't you?

MR. ELLIOTT: We put that at 85, Mr. Hames. We dropped it as low as 85, but of course the water itself was heated up to the same temperature.

CHAIRMAN: Is anyone having this experience in making this yarn with high twist for various weaves, and spinning that yarn onto the bobbin, and then conditioning it, and then rewinding it before you weave it? I am asking that question to see, if some one has some experience along that line, if he will say why he does that.

MR. McALLISTER: I never saw any rewound filling

that kinked. I have rewound filling, but I never did condition it between spinning and rewinding; however, I have never had any rewound filling to kink. There has been quite a lot said first and last about rewinding filling. The only question is, does it pay to rewind filling? I don't know whether it pays or not. I am not in position to say. I know it is a good thing, if it does not cost too much.

CHAIRMAN: A portion of an answer here is, by conditioning allow the yarn on the tops of the bobbins to remain over night before sizing. This method is being used on yarn or twist up to eight times the square root. Now I asked the question a moment ago from this answer I have just read. Has anyone had the experience of rewinding the yarn after it was conditioned because that question is asked me about that. I thought I would ask that question.

MR. HEYMER: I believe the same thing holds good on single as it does on ply yarn. I am doing a great deal of work on ply yarn, and that has an excessive amount of twist, and we have to furnish a balanced twist for sewing machines. After I take that yarn, and rewind it on the tubes, I get more yarn without any kinks in it. When any yarn has spun around through a lot of friction, it allays that twist in the fiber, and it will overcome a great deal of the excessive twist, and will stop a great deal of that kinking. I should not wonder if that would not hold good on single yarn. Evidently this answer was made as to yarn where they have to use a great deal of twist and very hard twist, so the cloth will get that crimped appearance. In other words, the contraction in that cloth by that hard twist will bring about the difficulty. If they condition it twice, and then rewind, what is the idea of rewinding? My idea would be to take out the twist, and it will run better as it does in the ply yarn. I may be mistaken, but that is my supposition with some coarser yarn. It has a tremendous twist in there, and after we rewind it, and put it on the cones or tubes, it is all right.

MR. ROGERS: Do you put it over the end of your bobbin?

MR. HEYMER: Over the end.

MR. ELLIOTT: Conditioning that filling does not take out any twist at all. Conditioning merely gets the fibers to expand and set more uniformly, but it does not take the twist out. Rewinding it does.

A MEMBER: While I am not in the mill game now, I was for six years, and we used to rewind as high as ten times the square root. We spun it on a bobbin, and steamed it as much as four hours. Then draw it off and cool for a while, and steam it again, and then rewind it onto a new bobbin.

CHAIRMAN: The question was asked, if you are going to steam it, why rewind it.

A MEMBER: That brought up the question as to the twist. Actual experience has shown that drawing it out does not take out the twist, but the amount of twist is so immaterial it does not amount to anything.

#### Oil Spots on Duck

CHAIRMAN: Is there any further question on this? If not, we will pass on to the next question, which is No. 6, and which is as follows:

**"On hose and belting duck, what are the best ways to prevent oil spots and bad start-ups?"**

I don't think we need to apply our discussion altogether on this. We have some oil spots and bad start-ups, and we want to hear from several on this.

#### Weavers Cause Bad Start-ups

MR. LEHMAN: We don't make any belting at all. I think start-ups are all in the weaver. Some weavers

make a better start-up than others. If he is familiar with his work and the stuff he is running, he will make a bad start-up, we talk to them about it.

I have one answer, which I wish read to you from Mr. Reid. To prevent oil waste on hose or belting duck, 1st, have the loom cleaned thoroughly each time warp runs out; 2nd, use drop cups on boss roller stands, where we find 75 per cent of our spots come from; 3rd, have the oiler use oil as sparingly as possible. That will help to a great extent; 4th, cause the weavers and loom fixers to keep hands clean and not put greasy hands on the warper cloth at any time. 5th, use a good grade of oil, oil hat will not spatter on the cams, where they come in contact with cam rollers.

To prevent bad start-ups, first avoid all end pick-ups possible. 2nd, either shade of the loom pulling too high or too low will stretch the yarn and cause bad start-ups. Have them set perfectly level. If you have a pick-out, run the loom a few revolutions without any filling. This will stretch the crimp out of the warp, and this will help you to start up. 3rd, keep good weavers, and don't give them more work than they can look after. That's one of the best ways to keep down bad start-ups.

Another answer reads as follows: Oil spots and soiled cloth are usually due to poor cleaning and because of excessive oil. Also due to improper care of the harness roll bearings, improper care of the bearings in particular. Soiling can be prevented largely by the use of an apron to cover the cloth when changing warps.

That's the only two answers I have. Are there any questions, that any of you want to ask about this? Has someone had some experience, that you would like to have somebody tell you something about? If no one has anything further on that question, we will pass to Question No. 7, which is as follows:

**"On high sley sheeting is it better to use two harness or to draw the warp in four harness?"**

#### Draw Warp with Four Harness

MR. STEEL: It is my experience that it is better to draw your warp with four harness. You get more room on the harness. If you use just two harness, you have got your yarn all crowded up together. If you draw it with four harness, you stretch it out, and give it room, and you have better running work, and your looms will run generally better all the way around. That has been my experience.

MR. McALLISTER: What is the highest sley goods you run on two harness?

MR. STEEL: 80 square, something like that.

MR. BARNES: If you change to four harness, you change cams?

MR. STEEL: If you cannot work on two cams, tie your harness together, but that don't work much better than two harness because you have got it tied together anyway. If I was changing over, I would put it on four cams.

MR. BARNES: You have to order special cams for that?

MR. STEEL: Yes, but at the same time I believe the benefit to be derived would more than cover the expense.

MR. ELLIOTT: One objection to four harness is that it takes more harness, if everything is in good shape. If you work on four harness, it is better to have four cams; two harness, two cams are better. On sley goods two harness with two cams are probably better than four harness, 60-end sley. Anything above that runs better and with less loom stoppage.

(Continued on Page 16)



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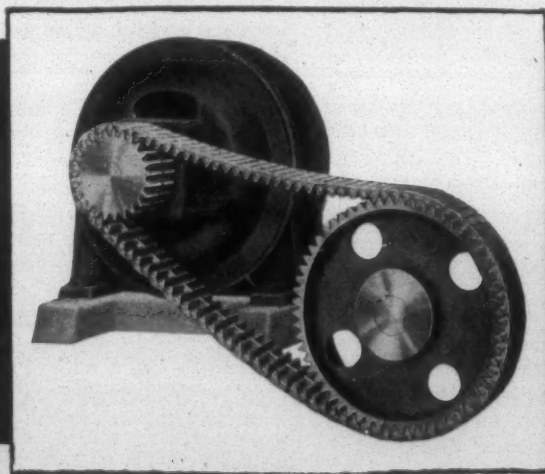
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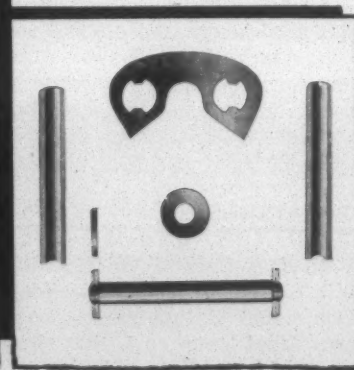
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# LINK-BELT

## Weaving and Slashing Discussd at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 14)

MR. BARNES: We put on four harness and ran two cams. When I did that, that didn't go so good. Then we got some four harness jacket cams, and put on, and clothed the harness that way. It makes it much smoother and straight, and better all the way round, and it runs well.

### Ceiling Drips

CHAIRMAN: Anyone else anything to say on this? If not, we will pass on to Question No. 8, which is as follows:

**"Do you have any trouble with ceiling drips caused from condensation in the winter? If so, have you been able to overcome this trouble? How?"**

Mr. Grimes' answer is here: We have had consideration is caused by the roof becoming cooler than removing our roof and insulating the ceiling with celotex. Two thicknesses will be used, which we think will be sufficient. Each thickness of celotex is about half an inch thick. The roof boards are about 1½ inches thick, being dressed down from 2-inch lumber. We have a thin roof without any form of insulation under it, and we carry 72 per cent humidity in the mill with controlled humidifiers. This is about the worst condition imaginable for a mill roof. The inside temperature will not exceed 80 degrees in winter. The condensation is caused by the roof becoming cooler than the inside atmosphere. The only way is to insulate the roof so the cold cannot penetrate through the roof to the inner surface of the room. The humidifiers blowing the moisture directly on the wall or ceiling cause them to become wet and they drip, but I am assuming that this is not the condition under discussion.

### Condensation and Shadows

MR. STEEL: We had a peculiar condition to happen in our mill. One section of it is affected by our tower, which is right at the intersection of the weave shed and the main building. That tower throws a shadow on a certain section of the weave room, and we had that condensation on that section, that tower throws the shadow on. That's all the condensation we had. We were advised to put celotex on our shed, but we have got a good heavy roof on, and we didn't think it would be necessary. The only way I can account for the condensation in that section is on account of that tower coming out and casting that shadow down. Any condensation up there drips down.

MR. HAMES: On cold cloudy days do you have it anywhere else?

MR. STEEL: No.

MR. HAMES: When there is no shadow, do you have the condensation—when the tower casts no shadow?

MR. STEEL: On a cold bad day as well that condensation comes at that particular place, and it will drip down. That tower casts that shadow over there, and it causes cold, and the condensation. I cannot figure anything else that does it.

MR. ELLIOTT: Has anybody found anything you can do inside the weave room to stop it? That's the point I think the question was originally asked for rather than overhauling the roof. Is there any way to eliminate it from the inside conditions?

MR. HAMES: I think that was the question.

### Cracked Windows

R. W. JENNINGS (West Point): Down at our mill we have a saw-tooth roof. We have the condensation from the window panes up in the saw tooth. The only

thing we found that we could do, if we could do anything at all, would be to crack the windows in the skylight. At any time we have condensation we crack these windows about a quarter of an inch, and it will eliminate about 90 per cent of it.

MR. HAMES: You cool the air right around the windows?

MR. JENNINGS: Yes, and get the air practically the same temperature as it is on the outside, and cut down about 90 per cent of the condensation. When you go around the corner, and up on the side of the shed, where the saw tooth does not extend all the way out, you still get a certain amount, but nothing like what I have stated from the window panes in the saw tooth. We crack those window panes about a quarter of an inch, and it gets rid of most of it.

### Steam Coils

MR. BRADLEY: We have had a good deal of trouble along that line at our dye house and finishing department. In those places to help that condition we put up at the top of the room around the ceiling a line of steam coils, and we try to warm that room enough so that the steam and the other atmosphere in the room does not create that condensation.

MR. BOGGS: I have a shed of 120 looms, 40-inch looms. The gentleman on the floor just a moment ago explained the situation just about as well as it can be. We have a steam coil running all the way around the room. On an extremely cold day we have more than on other days. We turn this steam on, and warm up the room, and unless it is awfully cold it stops that condensation. If the humidity is too heavy sometimes, we let it cool down, and let the warm air get out, if it gets too warm.

CHAIRMAN: Here is an answer: Ceiling drips occur most when heating is excessive. This can be overcome by injecting steam into the heating system to warm the water as well.

### Kinks in Warp

We will pass to Question No. 9, which is as follows:

**"On a high sley, 3.85 yard broadcloth, what will cause the warp to kink when using two-harness plain cams, while the same goods, using staggered cams, will not show this trouble?"**

MR. DILLARD: We don't run any broadcloth. I have certain information received from loom fixers, to the effect that on high sley staggered cams are better than plain two-harness cams. With staggered cams it is possible to distribute the warp over six or eight harness. Staggered cams prevent reed marks also.

MR. MURPHY: We are not making any broadcloth at the present time. When I was with a mill in Carolina, where we made a good bit of broadcloth, I had some experience, and Mr. Philip asked me to read this answer "To begin with, I have never made broadcloth except with staggered cams. We have four harness, acting as two, and using only two cams. I was using four harness as two, and we dropped one shed just a fraction lower than the other, thereby giving the shed the same or practically the same effect as the staggered cam. I was thinking with staggered cams your chances of taking care of loose ends is twice as good as when using two cams. You have four units to take care of the slacking tendency as against two units, when using two-cam work. There are other conditions, that should be included, but in my opinion the above is the outstanding difference between the staggered cams and plain cams in their effect on kinking of the warp.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

(Continued on Page 18)



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JOHN P. MAGUIRE  
PRESIDENT

September 17, 1929.

Mr. David Clark, President,  
Clark Publishing Company,  
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My dear Mr. Clark:

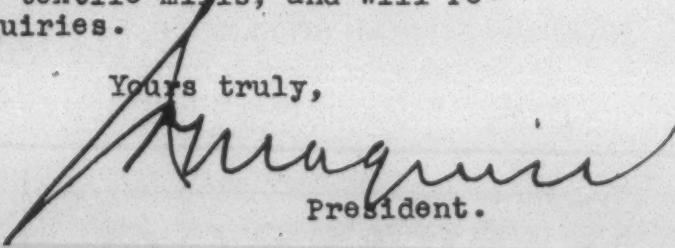
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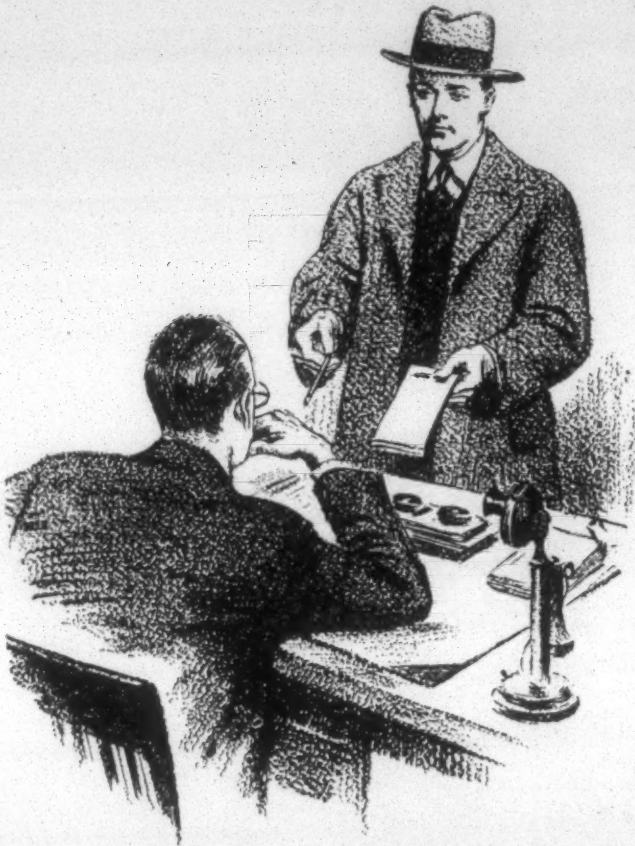
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# WISSCO

## CARD and NAPPER CLOTHING

## Weaving and Slashing Discussd at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 16)

### AFTERNOON SESSION

#### Discussion on Slashing

(Led by Mr. Elliott, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.)

CHAIRMAN: The first question today is a question, which, when you read it, the more you read it, the more different things you can think of. No doubt, when this question was asked, it had one objective, but it has opened the way to lots of other things to think about. It is as follows:

"What is the difference between the weight of the ingredients used in your size mixture (except water) and the weight added to the yarn in slashing? Base this on the percentage of the net raw yarn. In other words, how much 'invisible waste' is there between the weight of the starch and compound you put into the size mixture and the amount you get in added weight of yarn?"

As I said, there are two or three different thoughts, that you can follow through in answer to this particular question, and each one of them is well worth considering.

W. B. DILLARD, JR. (Columbus): This is based on 21s yarn. Slashers equipped with circulating size system; temperature control on size box, and low steam pressure on cylinders. All weights, that were used in this test, represent bone dry conditions. That was the only way I thought we could arrive at a correct way to run this test. Weight of raw yarn net 2221 pounds; weight of starch 281 pounds net; weight of compound 15 pounds; total weight 2517 pounds. Total weight delivered 2443 pounds; pounds lost 74; per cent of invisible waste 3 per cent. That was my idea of the question.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dillard, you spoke of getting it on a bone-dry basis. Do you mean you calculated that too after that came off of the slasher?

MR. DILLARD: That's a bone-dry test of the yarn; bone-dry starch and bone-dry compound and then bone-dry finish in the weave room after it came off of the slasher.

MR. ELLIOTT: In other words, as I understand it, the way you figured it, you had 6 per cent moisture regain, and you took that off of your total weight of your warp, and that was by calculation? That's the only way you could get at it?

MR. DILLARD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: And you got a 3 per cent loss, everything considered?

MR. DILLARD: Yes.

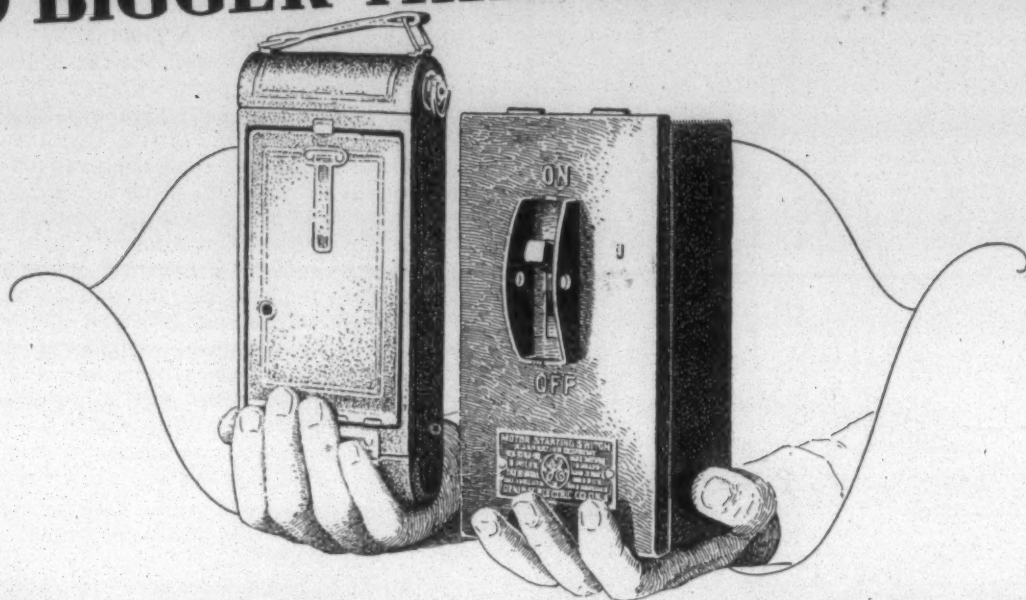
CHAIRMAN: Are there any questions you would like to ask Mr. Dillard in regard to this point? We would like to hear from Mr. Rogers.

MR. ROGERS: I have no details, but Mr. Cooper has. I will simply state the way we happened on this question. In looking over some cost figures, and taking the amount of money spent for starch and compound, figuring that roughly, the amount was about 18 per cent on the raw yarn. Then the question naturally brought itself up to how much we were putting in our yarn. We know we are leaving 8 to 10 per cent in our yarn, but how much starch or compound do we use to do that? Mr. Cooper has the details. Just before he begins, I will state that when he first started that test our figures looked a little like the figures that Mr. Dillard gave.

(Continued on Page 20)



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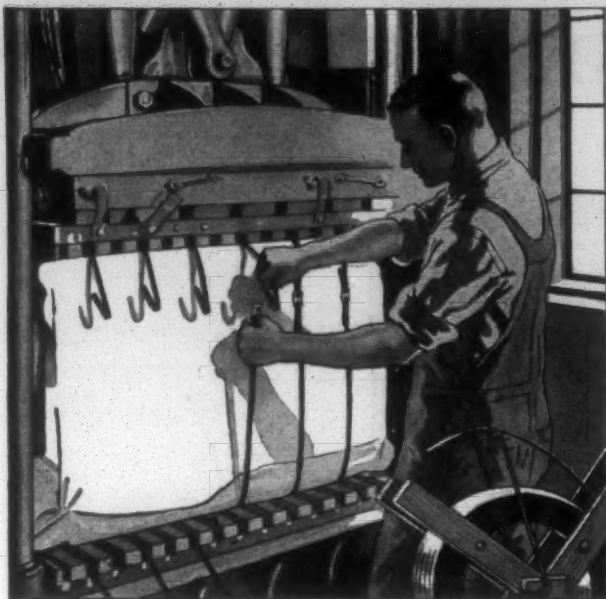
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new "Eversafe" Bale Ties. Send your book-  
let ST10 giving full description.

## Weaving and Slashing Discusssd at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 18)

### A Test

MR. COOPER (Atlanta): We ran it over four or five weeks. The average per week was 47,592 pounds of soft yarn. The average hard yarn was 52,193. We got a per cent size of 9.466. During that time the average pounds of starch and compound was 6750, which gave a per cent size of 12.07. This leaves  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent approximate loss based upon the amount of soft yarn. To go into it a little bit further, I made a great many tests of the amount of moisture in the soft yarn and also in the sized yarn, and the average was 82 per cent of moisture in the soft yarn and 64 per cent in the sized yarn; the difference was 1.08 per cent. Adding that to the 9.66 we got 11.46 against 12.07, which is a .61 per cent unaccounted for. It leaves effective size used 9.49 per cent. In other words, we are losing 5.1 per cent of the size we are making. I don't know where it goes.

The first test we ran over a week period I could only find 7 per cent of the sizing compound, indicating we were losing 30 per cent. I didn't believe that. That's the reason I went further into the matter. I couldn't see how we could possibly lose that much. I know sometimes we do lose some. I couldn't see how we could lose that much, and that is the reason I went into the question of the difference of moisture between the soft and hard yarn. An average of those tests after the first three tests showed the results I have just read.

CHAIRMAN: The point we are getting at is how much we are getting on the yarn we are paying for. We find from Mr. Cooper's test that the very best he could account for was 5 per cent that we are not getting, that we should be getting. I have a similar experience to Mr. Cooper. I wanted to find out just how much we were getting on, and found there was some leakage. We don't run at night, and we found that in the afternoon the size man was making up an extra kettle in the afternoon to have plenty, and after he got his storage kettle fixed the rest of it would go into the sewer. That would mean a considerable waste. I guess that most of us should go back and look into this thought, and that is what these questions are for, to see if we can find some place to change such a situation. We might help it out by having larger storage kettles, or directing the size men, who have charge of that, to try to figure ahead a little further, and not have any to go into the sewer.

### Temperature Control on Slashers

We will pass to Question No. 2, which is as follows: "If you have applied temperature control devices to your slashers, have you gotten any benefit from the standpoint of end breakage reduction, etc., in the running of the warps in the weave room? If so, how much, and in what ways were you benefited?"

MR. DILLARD: We have temperature control devices on our slashers, but as to the reduction of end breakage on our warps before and after, we have no record or comparison, and I am not able to give an intelligent answer to this question.

CHAIRMAN: Has anybody else here adopted temperature control, and, if so, what has been your experience with it?

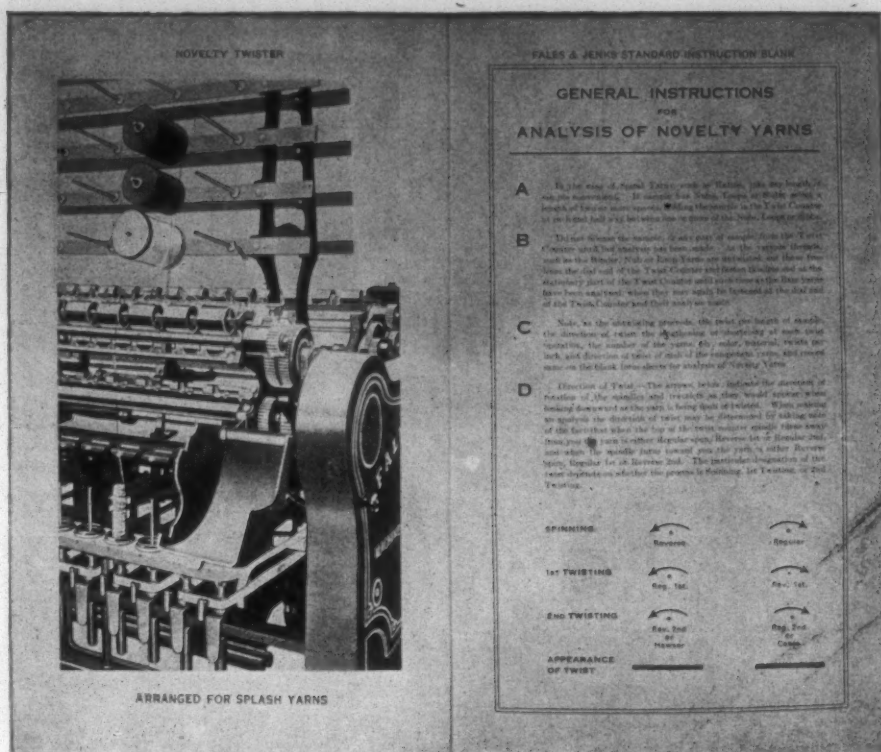
Just as a matter of relating the experience I have had with it, we have found that on de-sizing, and on bone-drying our warps, we are getting with the control much

(Continued on Page 38)



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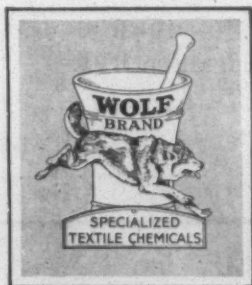
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## Humidity in a Knitting Mill

The installation of a humidifying and air conditioning system in the Knitting Department of the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., was recently commented upon in an article in these columns by Stokes White.

Further details of the system are explained in the September issue of Parks' Paraboles, published by the Parks-Cramer Company, of Fitchburg and Charlotte.

The installation of this system, as described in the publication will be of interest to all knitters. The article says:

"The thought of humidity in knitting mills used to be horrifying to knitters—rusted needles and all the resulting troubles, and little chance for any good results. But in these modern days, it is not unusual to accomplish what has heretofore been considered impossible—to use successfully methods which were thought impractical; and to make a profit of what looked surely to be a loss.

"This is what the Wiscasset Mills found out about humidifiers in a knitting mill. A number of years ago these mills established their reputation for fine yarns. They organized a knitting department to transform some of this yarn into cotton socks and stockings, and soon became important manufacturers of seamless cotton stockings for women and children, and were appointed official manufacturers of stockings for the Boy Scouts of America.

"When it appeared that silk hosiery was rapidly becoming a standard for women's wear, and the trend was turning towards full fashioned hosiery, experiments were started in a small way with 42 gauge full fashioned machines. The demand for these stockings exceeded the supply, with the natural result—a new building

"Here is where Parks-Cramer humidifiers stepped in. Here is where Parks-Cramer humidifiers stepped in. C. W. Gaddy has been a close observer of the benefits derived from humidity in cotton yarn manufacturing. Grown up, as it were, in a mill, with successive position of increasing responsibility, he was selected to organize this new and rapidly growing knitting department.

"While others were going on under the assumption that humidity was ruinous to knitting, Superintendent Gaddy wondered if a lot of ill-founded prejudice were not back of it all. Couldn't moisture be introduced into the room so as to give all its beneficial results to the yarn and yet keep the machinery unharmed? Naturally he asked us what we thought about it. We told him we could do it—and to us the task was entrusted.

"And so an equipment was installed in the new mill—a kind of equipment which heated in winter, cooled in summer.

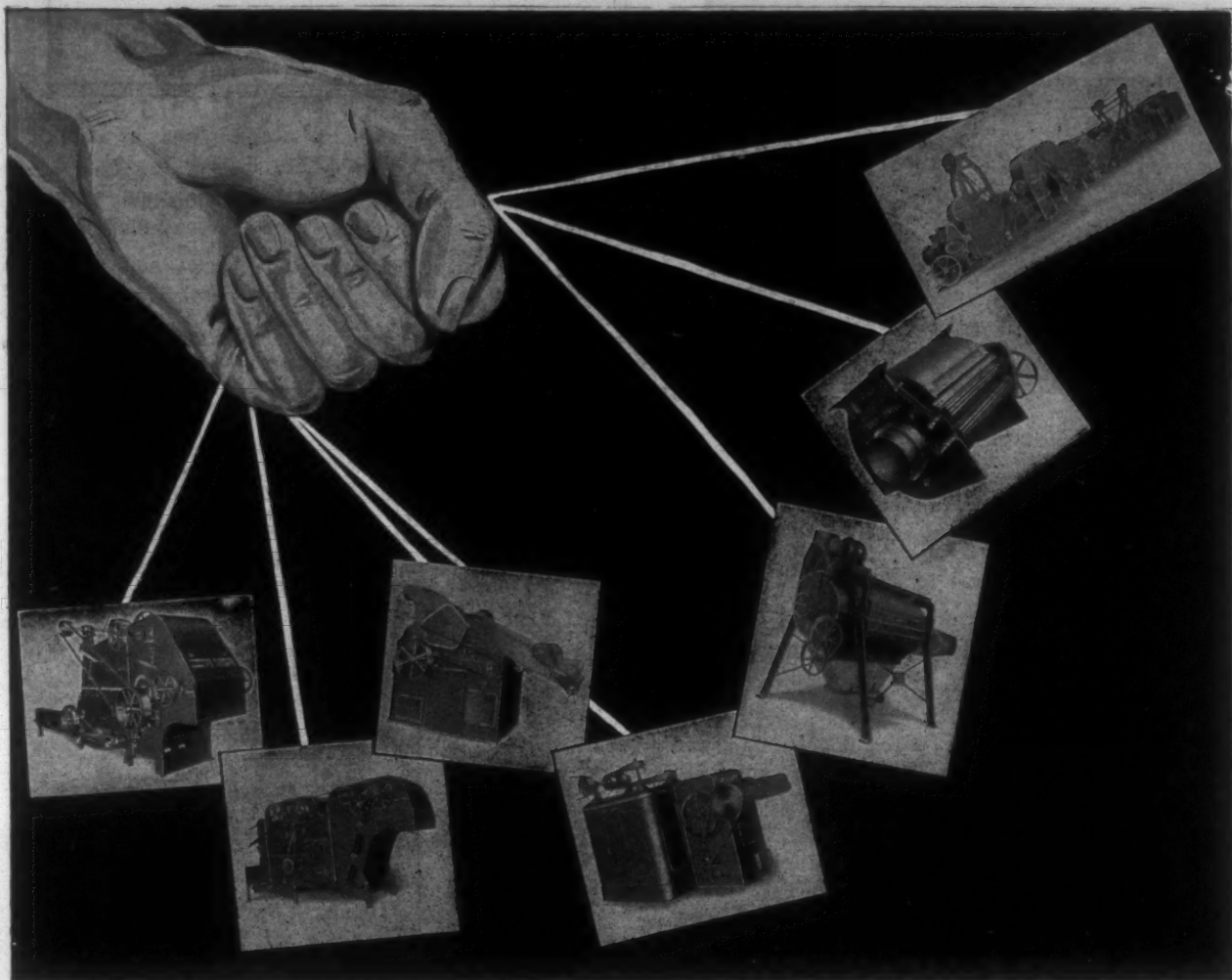
"Throughout all the seasons it maintained uniform temperatures and delivered a delightfully pure, washed air exactly tempered to the mechanical needs of the stock and the physical needs of the employees.

"Did it work? Boy—it was a knockout! All the advantages claimed for humidity in the carding and spinning operations became quite as manifest in the knitting. The system installed by Parks-Cramer banished fear of rusting, and during severe epidemics of colds and grippe, the employees of this mill were remarkably free from sickness when other mills were forced to close down through help shortage.

"During this period more improvements in machinery

(Continued on Page 34)





## SYNCHRONIZED CONTROL DEFINITELY LOWERS OPERATING COSTS

ONE of the greatest cost-reducing developments of the century is offered by the Saco-Lowell Shops Opening and Cleaning Systems. With all machines, from bale breaker to finisher picker, under synchronized and automatic control, high production of better quality is assured. At the same time automatic conveyers and distributors materially reduce labor costs. Overhead costs are reduced in many directions.

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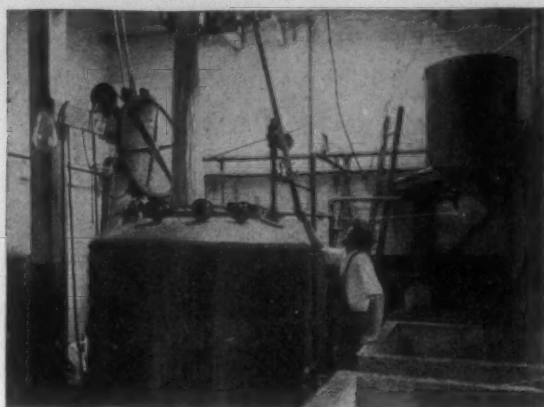
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If your woolen goods have any trace of a soapy odor let Oakite help you get rid of it. Ask to have our Service Man call or write for interesting booklet—no obligation in either event.

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\*Stocks of Oakite materials are carried in these cities.

# OAKITE

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## Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

## PERSONAL NEWS

A. P. McAbee has resigned as overseer weaving at the Mansfield Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. F. Miller, overseer spinning at the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C., is recovering from a recent illness.

J. C. Hood, formerly of Aliceville, Ala., is now overseer spinning at Morgan Mills, Millen, Ga.

Claude Callahan has been promoted to night mechanic at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

T. L. Ledwell is now overseer of carding at the Johnston Mills, North Charlotte.

Frank E. Heymer, formerly of Columbus, Ga., is now superintendent of the Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.

John L. Robinson of Burlington, N. C., is confined to Dr. Long's Sanatorium at Statesville, N. C., while recovering from an operation upon his foot.



Childs Westmoreland, son of J. R. Westmoreland, overseer at the Pacolet Mills, Spartanburg, who recently returned from the World Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead, England. He is patrol leader of the Boy Scout Troop 1, Episcopal Church, Spartanburg.



## PERSONAL NEWS

William Sachsenmaier has been elected president of the Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Company, Charlotte.

Robert H. Moeller has been elected vice-president of the new Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Company, Charlotte.

E. W. Sachsenmaier has been elected treasurer of the new Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Mills, Charlotte.

J. H. Emory, formerly of Durham is to be manager of the new Sure-Wear Hosiery Mills, Brookneal, Va.

W. J. Nipper has been promoted from overseer carding to overseer carding and spinning at the Mercury Mills, North Charlotte.

J. H. Curtis has resigned as card grinder at the Gordon Mills, Roaring River, N. C., and is now with the Wilco Mills, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

John Whitt has resigned as night mechanic at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., and now has a position at the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C.

C. H. Knight has been promoted from section hand to second hand in weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 4, Charlotte.

Thos. B. Rector has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Washington Manufacturing Company, Tenille, Ga.

D. K. Dunn has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Greenville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company to become overseer carding at the Werthan-Morgan-Hamilton Bag Company, Nashville, Tenn.

J. M. Gamewell, general manager of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., and A. F. McKissick, well known mill executive of Easley, S. C., will leave soon to hunt big game in the West.

Arthur Snow, for many years general superintendent of the Esmond Mills, Esmond, R. I., has been appointed consulting superintendent of the Roanoke Mills Company, and Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., both of which are controlled by the Simmons interest.

### Winget Heads Gaston Association

Gastonia, N. C.—A. K. Wingate, Gastonia textile manufacturer, was elected president of the Gaston County Textile Manufacturers' Association for the coming year at the sixth annual convention here.

Mr. Winget, who is associated with several textile manufacturing concerns in Gaston county, succeeds J. H. Separk as president of the county association.

The textile industry generally in North Carolina was represented at the meeting. Other officers elected and re-elected were: first vice-president, W. B. Rhyne; second vice-president, John H. Rutledge; directors, E. E. Groves, Gastonia; A. Q. Kale, Mount Holly; C. A. Rudisill, Cherryville; D. P. Stowe, Belmont; F. W. Vaness, Tuxedo, for one year. R. F. Craig, Stanley; C. M. Robinson, Lowell; J. W. Stowe, Belmont; C. D. Welch, Cramerton; W. H. Sutfenfield, Statesville, for two years.

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## Hines Reports on Styled Cottons

Activities of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., in studying the present and potential markets for cotton textiles, with particular reference to efforts this year in behalf of styled cottons, are outlined in a report that will be read September 18 at the International Cotton Congress in Barcelona, Spain. The report was submitted by Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute at the request of Arno S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Concerning the Institute's special efforts to extend the vogue of styled cottons, Mr. Hines states:

"Steps are now under way to assure the Institute of the necessary support to enable the style promotional campaign to be continued and enlarged in its scope next year. It is hoped that other groups will be disposed to follow the example of those which are now doing this work so that eventually the industry will be engaged in a comprehensive and coordinated effort to increase the use of all kinds of cotton textiles.

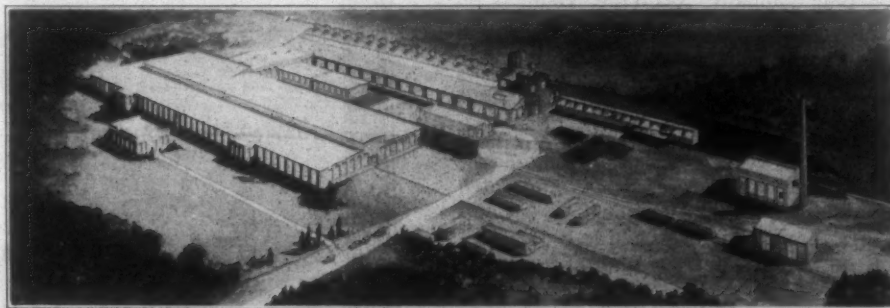
"It is felt that the success of the Institute's special efforts to promote the demand for styled cottons this year has been conclusive enough to demonstrate to other branches of the industry the importance and value of such work. What has been done for styled cottons and for promoting longer sheets is at the outset a work which carries an important psychological effect. In every instance it is not yet possible to measure direct returns, although in connection with styled goods the industry this year will undoubtedly see a substantial increase in the volume of this particular business. We

believe that the benefits accruing through this branch of the industry will be helpful to other branches which are not directly concerned with styled goods.

"It is generally recognized that much of the merchandising success of styled cottons this season has been a result of the substantial advance which the mills have made in styling and design. That the industry has made distinct progress in this direction is indicated by the fact that stylists and fashion authorities within the past year have turned to cottons with enthusiasm and genuine interest which have brought about their rediscovery in the field of fashion. It is also interesting to find opinion growing to a point which recognizes that the marked advancement in the design and finish of cottons has put them on a style parity with other fabrics. As a result we find consumer interest aroused more by emphasis upon smart styling than by an intimate knowledge of the fabrics themselves.

"The position of cottons in the field of high style has been further enhanced by designing cottons to emphasize their distinctive qualities of coolness, comfort and cleanliness. The mere fact that certain fabrics and garments are fashionable this season does not guarantee that they will be fashionable next year or three years from now unless they are made so. This new prestige has been felt in a very general stimulation of demand for other types of styled cottons in so-called volume markets. In this connection it should be pointed out that the industry is fully alert to the necessity for maintaining cotton in a prominent position in the high styled field in order to make this market a precursor and a leader of the volume market and thus maintain a high position in the entire field of styles.

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Write for full descriptive literature on these machines. In writing please state whether you are interested in cleaning roving or filling bobbins and, if possible, send a sample of the particular bobbin which you have in mind. If you are interested also in motor-driven machine, kindly give full details, including voltage, phase and cycle of your current.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Is It Free Speech?

It is interesting to find the Communists swearing allegiance to and praising Russia upon the one hand and at the same time, demanding unrestricted free speech in this country.

Their beloved Russia is one country which free speech is not permitted and if an American citizen, or a citizen of Russia were to stand today upon the streets of Moscow and criticize the Soviet Government, he would be shot without even a semblance of a trial.

It is on record that 3,500 defenseless men were shot to death while in prison in Russia upon the mere suspicion that they had made threats against Lenin.

Zinovief, chairman of the Communist Third International, said: "We have exterminated the capitalists and property owners in Russia. We are going to do the same thing to the intelligentsia of Europe and America."

Letziz, red leader, said: "We exterminate not merely individuals, but the bourgeoisie (middle class) as a class. Don't look into our records for the evidence of the criminal actions of accused persons. Their fate is decided by the fact if what class they belong to, what education they have gotten.

The Krasnaia Gazette, bolshevist organ, said: "Let us murder by thousands. Let our enemies choke themselves with their own blood. Kill as many as we can. For one of our heads they have to pay many thousands of their heads."

From 1917 to 1920 the Bolshevik leaders exterminated 2,000,000 Russians. During three months in the Crimea alone 120,000 official executions took place. From 1917 to 1922 one organization, the cheka, killed without trial 600,000 people.

Professor Sorokin, of the University of Petrograd, estimates the number of persons executed in Russia between 1917 and 1921 as 1,758,457.

This number included 6,000 teachers, 9,000 physicians, 70,000 policemen, 12,950 landowners, 355,000 intelligentsia, 193,280 workers, and 815,000 peasants. This does not include the unrecorded executions.

William Z. Foster, recently received direct from Moscow his appointment as head of the Communists in the United States.

Every Communist who has been in this section admits his or her loyalty to Soviet Russia and the desire for the destruction of our Government.

Loyal to a Government which has slaughtered at least 2,000,000 men, women and children in cold blood, without even the formality of a trial, they become greatly excited when two Communists receive a mild trashing for insults to local people.

If the Communists controlled America, as they hope to do some day, no man would dare say a words against their Government and men would be shot without trial for the mere suspicion of opposition to them.

The Communists frankly admit that such would be the case but at the same time demand the right to advocate the overthrow of our Government by force and call such actions "free speech."

Thirty-four States now have criminal syndicalism or sedition laws but unfortunately, North Carolina and South Carolina have not taken steps to protect themselves.

The Federal District Court of Pittsburgh recently handed down a decision stating that a foreign born communist could have his citizenship cancelled and be deported for expressing a belief in communism even if he did not belong to the communist organization.

The Nashville Banner very well says:

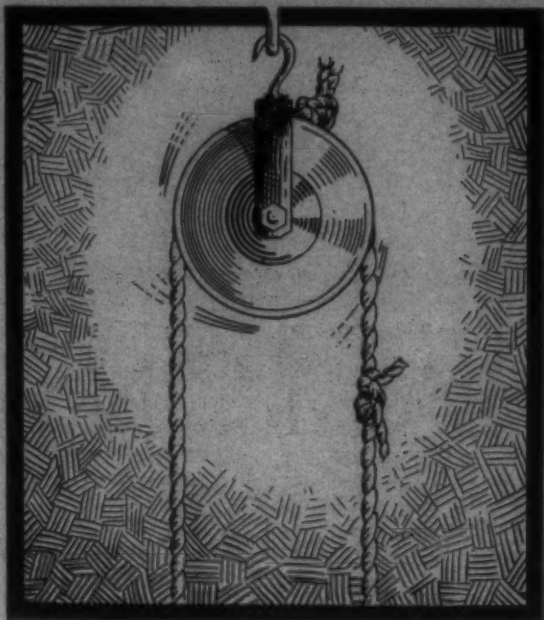
"There is a wide distinction between the liberty of speech guaranteed under the constitution as an attribute of the freedom of speech of the individual and of Republican institutions, and that license of speech which would substitute crime for law and dares to assume the right of appeal to the citizenship of the republic to betray and destroy it.

"When they begin to advocate defiance of civil authority, contempt for courts, the substitution of violence for reason, and to sow the seeds of social revolution, industrial anarchy and hatred for the republic, they should be treated as the public enemies they are. They should not be kidnaped, but jailed."

A lot of vile Communists are spitting in the faces of the people of this section while claiming freedom of speech which they would deny to others.

(Continued on Page 29)





You wouldn't  
use a pulley rope  
like this

## ...are you as careful in selecting Knitting Yarns?

No man alive would try to use a pulley rope containing great bulky knots. It is too obvious that free movement would be hindered.

But are you sure that the yarns you buy are free from those large spooler knots—knots a thousand times more harmful than those in the pulley rope? This type knot causes delays and trouble—to say nothing of seconds and lost profits.

These unnecessary costs can be eliminated if you assure

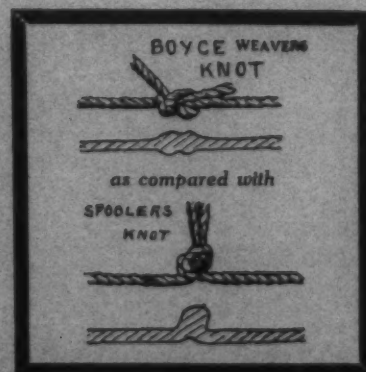
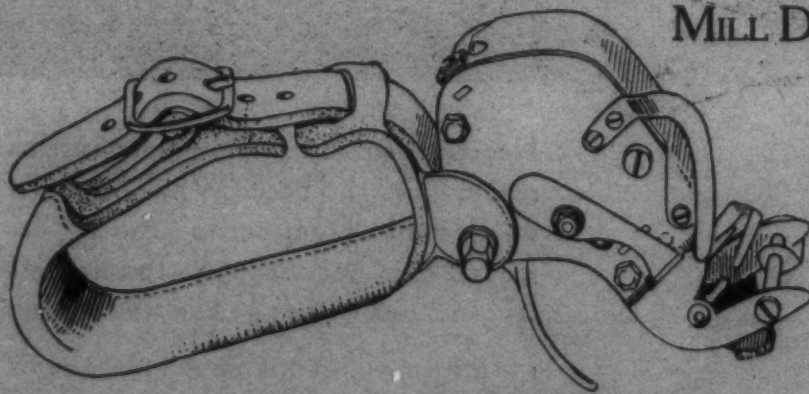
yourself that the knitting yarns you purchase contain weaver's knots ONLY. Such knots are tied by the famous BOYCE WEAVER'S KNOTTER, and most of the up-to-date mills use them.

You can also use these Knotters to advantage right in your own mill.

Write for information telling you more of the use of the Boyce Knotter in the knitting mill.

MILL DEVICES COMPANY, INC.

Gastonia, N. C.

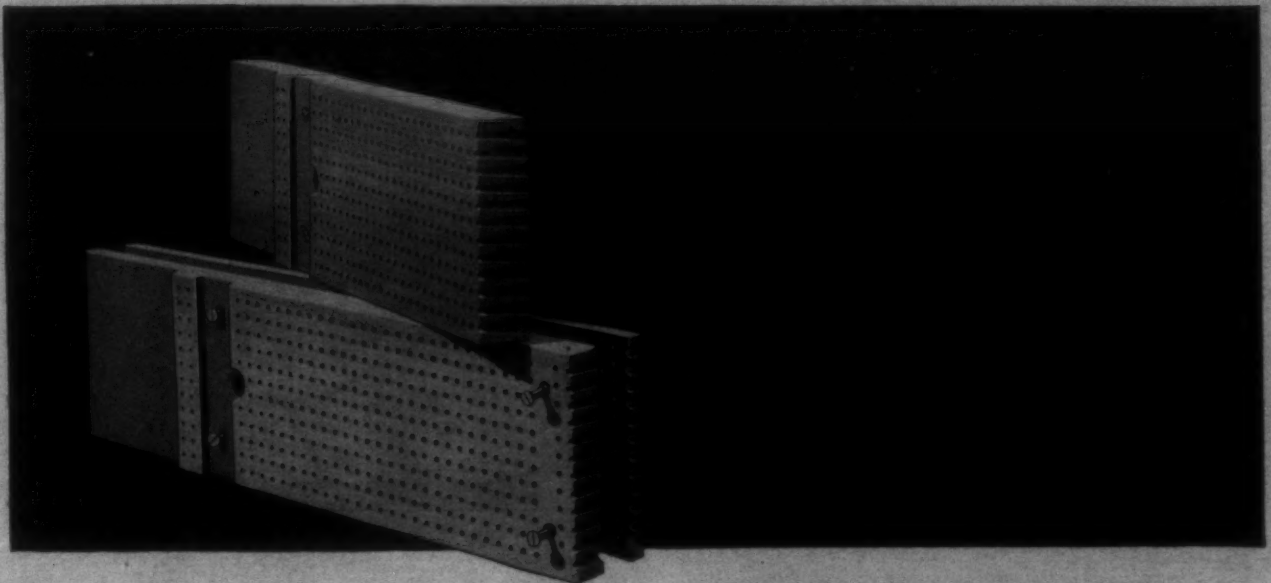
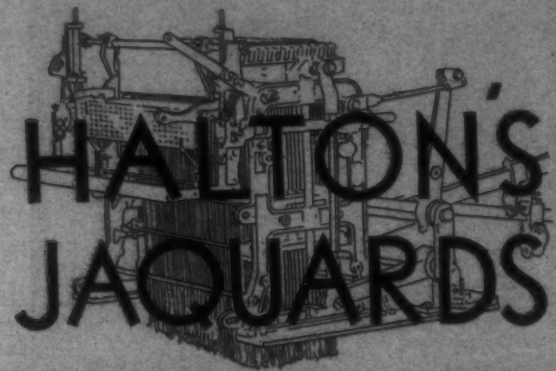


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LEICESTER, ENGLAND

# BOYCE WEAVER'S KNOTTER



Needle Boards are double—made in two pieces, front and back. Why? To speed up cleaning! Front section can be removed from back section. The needles stay put while you clean the board.

Halton simplifies operation in jacquards—and maintains permanently superior performance. The new catalogue explains how. Write for it. » » » »

Thomas Halton's Sons,  
"C" and Clearfield, Philadelphia  
H. A. Forbes, Paterson, N. J.  
Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C.



# THE NEWPORT COLORS

*Vat  
Dyes*

In the problem of meeting the present day consumer demand for Fast-dyed fabrics undoubtedly the greatest asset the American Dyer has—  
is Newport's

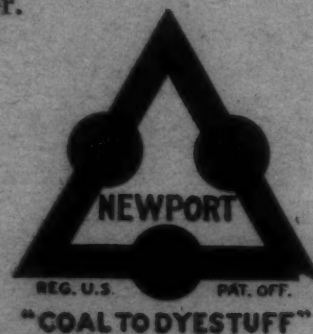
## Anthrene Blue R C X

(Patent applied for)

*"Brilliance combined with permanence"*

Fast to kier boiling and chlorine  
bleaching, laundry and weather.

Easy to use



## Newport Chemical Works, Inc.

Passaic, New Jersey

### BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

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# HARTOLEIN

The opinion  
of a prominent user concerning this product

NEW YORK OFFICE  
83 WORTH ST.

**MAY HOSIERY MILLS, INC.**

**BURLINGTON, N.C., U.S.A.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SEAMLESS AND

FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY



TELEPHONES  
205  
206  
207

CABLE ADDRESS  
MAHOSMIL  
BENTLEYS  
A B C 6TH EDITION

November 8, 1928

The Hart Products Corp.,  
14440 Broadway,  
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

After using 35 barrels of your Hartolein D we find it  
to give excellent results, therefore, you may book  
us for barrels per month beginning December 1st, 1928  
and let barrels come out the first of each month until  
further notice.

Yours very truly,

MAY HOSIERY MILLS, INC.

EML'C

## The Hart Products Corporation

Works: Woodbridge, N. J.

Offices: 1440 Broadway, New York



### The Tessner Affair

While we do not approve of mob violence and know that every instance of same is used by the Communists as a means of collecting additional funds, we must admit that the man Cleo Tessner deserved the thrashing which was given him by Kings Mountain men.

While in Kings Mountain he made insulting and offensive remarks to every person who differed from him.

On one occasion he approached a mill store and proceeded to nail one of his circulars to the outside walls. A mill official told him he could distribute the circulars if he wished, but that no one was ever permitted to put any kind of a circular upon the side of store.

Tessner replied, "I will put the circular where I damn please," and kept on putting it up.

When arrested for another offense he used insulting language to the magistrate and whenever the opportunity presented itself he made himself offensive.

According to our information he richly deserved all he got.

We are unable to understand why either the Cora or the Bonnie Mill gave him employment and allowed him to occupy a house in the mill village.

It appears that the Bonnie Mill gave him a house after he had been run out of the Cora Mill village.

With more Southern mill operatives wanting employment than can possibly be given jobs, we cannot understand why any mill would employ a rank outsider like Tessner and run the risk of his propaganda.

We think that both the Cora and the Bonnie Mills should offer an explanation to the textile industry.

### Enough for Him

When the strike started at the Loray Mills a number of excellent mill people were misled into joining the Communists, but most of the decent ones soon quit.

One man who was taken North upon a money-raising campaign tells the following story:

"When we reached the city I was sent to the home of a local Communist and his wife, and after supper they took me to a dance. There were almost as many negroes there as white people. The man danced with some negro women and the women danced with negro men, but I told them I could not dance.

"On the way home I sat on the back seat with the wife and she kept getting over on my side

and I noticed that the husband looked around several times. Finally he turned to me and said, 'You can sleep with her tonight if you want to. You know that we believe in free love.'

"At midnight I was on a train coming home, for I did not want to associate with any such people as that."

The story portrays the Communists better than anything we could say, and we wonder how any person with any element of decency can affiliate with them.

### Production Keeping Step

The efforts of cotton manufacturers to keep production in step with demand during recent months has been highly commendable. In this way and this way only can the ruinous prices which have prevailed during recent years be avoided.

It is the duty of every mill manager to impress on those responsible for selling his product that curtailed production means a somewhat increased cost and that it is but proper that the selling price should be based on cost. A few cents a pound means nothing to the buyer when he can pass it on to the trade but it means life or death to the manufacturer.

The prices still prevailing for narrow sheetings and some other lines of fabrics are ridiculous. The situation can be remedied if manufacturers will continue their present plan of keeping production in line and at the same time impress their selling agents with the fact that it is their duty to sell and not give away goods.

### The Government Makes An Error

At 10 o'clock on Monday the Government reported ginnings including September 15th as 3,653,000 bales.

When the detail figures were published it was noticed that the ginnings for Georgia were given as 727,000 bales, which was a remarkable figure for Georgia, and then at 2 p. m. the Government announced that the Georgia ginnings were 427,000 and the total ginnings 3,353,000 bales.

It was an inexcusable error and very fortunate that cotton speculation was comparatively dormant at this time.

With a large amount of open weather, particularly in Texas and Oklahoma, it is rather difficult to see how ginning of 3,353,000 can be made to indicate a crop of 14,825,000 bales.

We are inclined to the belief that the crop will ultimately prove to be considerably less than consumption and that higher prices will prevail.

**FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS**

65-69 Leonard St., New York

**DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.**

Selling Agents for

**RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS****ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**

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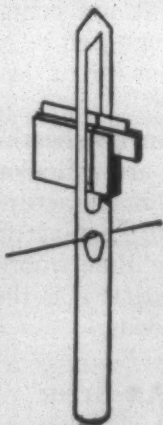
announce their appointment as

Export Selling Agents

for

**The Columbus-Union Oil Cloth Co.**

Columbus, Ohio

**INSTALL****K-A ELECTRICAL  
WARP STOP MOTIONS—NOW**

The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.

Southern Representative  
**WILLIAM D. WHITTAKER**

**R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.**  
Pawtucket, R. I.      Atlanta, Ga.

**THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY**

—Manufacturers—

**ATLANTA****GEORGIA****MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.**

Write for Prices and Free Samples

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

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Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:

Town and Industrial Planning  
Subdivision and Residential Developments  
Golf Courses and Country Club Grounds  
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Parks and Civic Centers  
Cemeteries  
Recreational Areas  
Institutional Developments  
Country Estates  
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**High Point, N. C.**—The Southern Fabrics Mills has moved all of its equipment to Greensboro, N. C., to the Southern Webbing Mills, Inc.

**Martinsville, Va.**—The Martinsville plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, is making a number of improvements, including the building of 50 new houses in the village. The plant is to start night work November 1.

A new slasher and some other equipment is being installed.

**Orange, Texas.**—An overall factory will be placed in operation here about September 15, according to J. M. Griffin, who is establishing the plant under the name of Griffin Overall Mills. Mr. Griffin is a manufacturer who has followed this line of business in Georgia, Alabama and Texas for the past 20 years.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—Charles Seidman, head of the Seidman Braid & Fabrics Corp., which is moving its four mills to Huntsville, has arrived from New York. All machinery is in place and the plant is scheduled to start production immediately, it is understood.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—The Illinois Shade Cloth Corp., of Chicago Heights, Ill., has secured a long time lease on the one-story building at 2417 First avenue, North. As soon as necessary repairs and changes can be made, the company will begin the manufacture of shades at Birmingham, probably about the first of the month.

Birmingham will be the Southern manufacturing as well as distributing point. There will be five traveling salesmen, and a large number of employees, at the manufacturing plant at Birmingham.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Ideal Mercerizing Company has started work, as the first yarns were put through the various operations through which they go to the cones.

One mercerizing machine in the plant is 120 feet in length, and is of the latest design for the work. The capacity of the plant is 60,000 pounds a week. Much of the product will be used in local mills, C. B. Phillips, general manager, stated.

All of the authorized capital has been paid in, Mr. Phillips said. He said, also, the company faces a bright future. R. T. Neville, of Philadelphia, who is vice-president, is here, and is active in the plant. C. F. Phillips is secretary and treasurer.

**Morrilton, Ark.**—The Morrilton Cotton Mill is to be sold October 4, A. J. Stephens, receiver, announces. The mill has been closed more than a year. Mr. Stephens hopes the sale will mean reorganization and that the plant will operate again.

There is a \$35,000 debt for machinery and first mortgage bonds amounting to \$125,000. The mill operated only a few months. The machinery was said to be defective. The machinery was replaced and operation was resumed but was again suspended when the president of Morris & Co., of Groveville, N. J., which company started the mill here, died and capital failed. The mill is said to represent an investment of about \$500,000.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Columbia, S. C.**—Clearwater Manufacturing Company, of Clearwater, manufacture of textiles, etc., has incorporated for \$1,000,000. Homer Loring, president; F. W. Thomas, vice-president; M. L. McLane, secretary and treasurer; J. F. Sofgee, assistant secretary and treasurer.

**Burlington, N. C.**—Construction of the Burlington Garment Mills is now well under way and operation of the plant is expected to begin within the next 30 days. The plant is incorporated at \$100,000 by several prominently connected mill men at Burlington. Officers of the mill are president, C. T. Holt; secretary-treasurer and general manager, L. C. Hutcheson. The company will specialize in tailoring ladies' knitted underwear.

**Brewton, Ala.**—Following the arrival of various machines for the new silk mill plant at Brewton, the date for beginning operations draws near.

More than eighty silk looms are included in the equipment and the task of putting all of these in proper position and making the necessary electrical connections is now under way. The plant will be ready for operation within the next two or three weeks.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Stockholders of the Pelham Mills will meet at the company's offices on October 22, to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of the company to \$500,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each and 6,000 shares of the par value of \$50 each. The stockholders will also consider the advisability of issuing preferred stock of this corporation to the amount of not exceeding 6,000 shares of \$50 each, having such rights, preferences by the stockholders. No expansion of the plant is contemplated, it was stated by H. T. Criglar, the proposed move being merely a financial step.

**Greenwood, S. C.**—The power plant at Panola Cotton Mill, which recently was completed at a cost of approximately \$100,000, is in operation. The plant has the turbine engine manufactured by the General Electric Company, using coal to generate electric power which drives the machinery of the mill. The engine has a capacity of 1,500 kilowatts, the equivalent of approximately 2,000 horsepower.

In addition to supplying power for Panola the plant also transmits power to Grendel No. 1 and is used to supplement the steam plant there. Heretofore Grendel No. 1 has brought its required surplus of power over and above that generated by its steam plant from the city.

President J. P. Abney said that later power also can be supplied to Grendel No. 2.

## Knitting Mill Notes

**High Point, N. C.**—The Lock-Knit Hosiery Company is operating 230 Scott & Williams knitting machines making men's fancy half hose. This plant is run by electricity and lighted by incandescent lights with glassed steel diffusers. The total floor space amounts to 24,000 square feet. The plant uses rayon and cotton combed yarns.

## "KROMOTAN"

### Leather Belting

#### Tough of Fibre But Flexible in Service

A safe belt because of its extra strength and toughness.

An economical Belt because of its great flexibility and durability.



### Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

1894

302 E. 6th Street  
Charlotte, N. C.

1929

Branch Office and Warehouse  
162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

### What Does a Better Condition

of the fibres in textile fabrics insure?

It means softer texture, better appearance, even penetration of dyes, and consequently brighter and more even colors in finished textiles.

The microscope and camera have revealed such better conditions of fabrics treated with the

**Wyandotte**  
Quality and Service  
**Textile Alkalies**

These special purpose alkalies are so perfectly soluble and so absolutely free rinsing, which, combined with their gentle action, insure a superior condition to textile fabrics.



Ask your supply man or write  
We're looking for trouble!

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

**Wendell, N. C.**—The Wendell Hosiery Mills is now confining its products to cotton half hose almost entirely, although a small amount of silk is run occasionally.

**Brookneal, Va.**—The Sure-Wear Hosiery Mills, recently incorporated here, as noted, has leased a building and will install knitting equipment within a short time. J. H. Emory, of Durham will be manager.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—Additional machinery has been shipped to the Rock Hill Hosiery Mills which will double the present capacity of the plant. It is expected that the present building will be enlarged in the near future. The company makes full fashioned hosiery.

**High Point, N. C.**—The Terry Hosiery Mills is now operating with 30 Scott & Williams spiral knitting machines. The plant makes men's fancy hosiery of Celanese and rayon. They do their own dyeing and finishing on four Rome dyeing machines.

**Raleigh, N. C.**—The Melrose Knitting Company, knitters of men's heavy underwear, are very busy preparing for the fall and winter trade. The equipment includes 30 Nye & Fredrick knitting machines, 68 sewing machines of different styles and makes, a complete dye house, and all equipment run by General Electric and Westinghouse motors. The daily production averages 250 dozen garments.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The Juanita Full Fashioned Hosiery Mill has completed plans for a new full fashioned hosiery plant and expect to begin operation within the next 60 days. The capital is \$100,000. They will begin operation with 6 Hilscher machines and add one a week until a total of 18 is reached. They now have a contract to sell all the hosiery they can manufacture for an indefinite length of time, and will operate day and night.

**Lexington, N. C.**—The Davidson Hosiery Mills has for some time been operating day and night manufacturing knitted sport hose. The market has been especially good and the demand for their product has been more than they could supply. This plant has been in operation for two years ending this month and has been operating on a full time schedule since its founding.

The building is of modern mill construction having brick walls, steel sash windows, actinic glass and steel frame work. The floors are of concrete and has a total floor space of 3,000 square feet. Modine unit heaters are used over the entire plant. Grinnel sprinklers using water and pressure are used.

The knitting equipment includes, 14 Banner jacquard machines, Paramount forms, 6 Wright Steady Dial loopers and 3 Merrow Machine Company's seamers.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The new plant of the Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Company is practically complete and installation of machinery is to start within a short time. The mill represents an investment of about \$250,000, the building alone costing \$80,000.

The mill will operate 24 full fashioned machines and dyeing and finishing equipment.

Officers of the company are William Sachsenmaier, president; Robert H. Moeller, vice-president; E. W. Sachsenmaier, treasurer and F. H. Hoffman, secretary, all of whom formerly lived in Philadelphia.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—Installation of new machinery at the Holston Manufacturing Company here has caused the company to ask for an increase in authorized capital stock of from \$350,000 to \$725,000, said E. B. Carter, president.

Some improved knitting machinery has been installed. Other machines will be installed next year. In addition to the \$725,000 the company will have surplus and undivided profits of \$250,000, making available \$975,000 as a working capital. The mill specializes in boys' hosiery.

**Petersburg, Va.**—Announcement has been made here of the purchase of the Twentieth Century Textiles, Inc., manufacturers of rayon knit fabrics, by the Princeton Rayon Co., Inc. Announcement of the sale followed a conference here of officials of the two concerns, officials of the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce and city officials.

Harry Fleisher, vice-president of the Petersburg concern, has been made a director of Princeton Rayon and will remain in charge of operations here. He is now in New York completing plans for the operation of the plant under its new ownership. J. H. Caldwell, superintendent of the plant, which employs 275 workers, declared that he did not know of any contemplated change in the organization at Petersburg under the new ownership.

INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGEING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING

**Curtis & Marble Machine Co.**

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN  
MAKING  
HIGH GRADE  
PRODUCTS  
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

**THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY**

LAWRENCE, MASS

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres. for GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

**BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES**

IF YOU HAVE NOT  
USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.



The Princeton Rayon Corporation, in addition to its textile plant and dye works in Brooklyn, operates a textile plant in North Bergen, N. J. The Twentieth Century Rayon Company is the second largest knitted rayon fabric producing plant in America. The company located at Petersburg seven years ago and has expanded considerably since.

### New Name-Woven Terry Towels Use No Jacquard Loom

Name-woven Turkish towels without the use of a jacquard loom is the accomplishment of a device recently patented by the Van-Moore Mills Company, Franklinton, N. C. These new products, which carry the name woven in block letters through the middle of the towel, lengthwise, are being offered through the A. W. Baylis division of the Iselin-Jefferson Company.

This new process has many far reaching advantages, among them being lower production cost and quicker output. The usual card expense is eliminated and orders for quantities as low as 25 dozen can be economically taken. On the other hand by obviating the need for pattern painting and pattern cutting, the production is sufficiently speeded up to enable marking deliveries in three weeks, or even quicker under propitious circumstances. In view of the fact that heretofore the minimum order for name-woven towels was usually 50 dozen, the new method should prove a boon to small hotels and institutions with limited requirements, desiring individual towels.

The name band can be woven with any color raised terry letters or with plain white on white.

The Van-Moore Mills are said to be working on other developments, from a style angle, which will be revolutionary in character.—Daily News Record.

### AMERICAN COTTON MFRS.' ASSN. COMMITTEES FOR THIS YEAR

Committees of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, serving for the 1929-1930 term, are listed as follows in the September bulletin of the association:

Finance committee: T. H. Webb, chairman; George S. Harris, and E. F. Woodside.

Cotton committee: Marshall Beattie, chairman; A. K. Winget, H. A. Ligos, Jr., Charles A. Cannon and W. D. Anderson.

Appeal board: J. C. Evins, D. E. McCuen and C. P. Mathews.

Traffic committee: Capt. E. A. Smyth, chairman; E. C. Dwelle, Julius W. Cone, Arthur Draper, V. M. Montgomery, and W. E. Beattie.

Industrial relations: W. D. Anderson, chairman; V. M. Montgomery, H. R. Fitzgerald, Donald Comer and J. A. Long.

Arkwrights: T. H. Webb, chairman; E. F. Woodside, and George S. Harris.

Legislative committee: A. M. Dixon, chairman; B. E. Geer, Cason J. Callaway, S. W. Cramer, W. D. Anderson, T. M. Marchant and H. R. Fitzgerald.

National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.: George S. Harris and S. W. Cramer.

Cotton States Arbitration Board: E. G. Parker, chairman.

**Stripper X**

**rt hocen**

The longer a mill uses...

**rt hocen**

the more often it reorders because improved production and higher average quality make its goods sell better.

Ask your neighboring mill what they think of **rt hocen**

**American Aniline & Extract Company, Inc.**

SINCE 1898

Dyestuffs  
of  
Quality

141 North Front Street, Philadelphia

Sole Manufacturers of **rt hocen**

Chemicals  
of  
Originality

## Humidity in a Knitting Mill

(Continued from Page 22)

and methods, and some silk knitting were introduced. Again doubt was expressed that any advantages might be gained from moisture. Again Mr. Gaddy insisted, and a silk stocking resulted which has forced its way, through its beauty, shape and strength, into the most exclusive stores of the country.

"And rayon—no indeed — moisture was absolutely fatal to knitting rayon! That's what knitters thought, but was it truly so or only because it had been hitherto improperly applied? Rayon yarn was introduced. The splendid results experienced in cotton and silk were equally apparent in the working of the rayon.

"What was the result? Another mill was necessary —and another Parks-Cramer Company air conditioning system just like the first, only better if that were possible! The new mill is now a reality, the air conditioning equipment installed, and the knitting machinery is turning out silk hose of finish and beauty that excell if possible, the product of the old plant.

"The temperature and humidity is automatically controlled within the narrowest limits, and the air is washed clean five to seven times each hour, passing through multiple sprays of high pressure water, which removes all dirt and foreign matter. And that isn't all! It is finally heated or cooled as the inside conditions demand, and distributed uniformly without drafts over each room and department, so that the atmosphere inside is both more comfortable and healthful than ordinarily occurs outside the mill.

"Does this humidity have any other effect? Well, try to stand on the usual pasteboard box of stockings —ten chances to one it will crush in. A 175 lb. man can stand on a Wiscasset pasteboard box without breaking it. Such boxes get the stockings to the retailer's shelves in perfect order. Just a small item, but it means a lot to the customer to receive a perfect box—of perfect goods!"

### Texas Textile Association

The Texas Textile Association will hold its semi-annual meeting October 25th and 26th at Dallas, Texas, with headquarters at the Jefferson Hotel.

### Cotton Ginning Report

Washington, D. C.—Cotton ginnings prior to September 16 were announced by the Census Bureau as 3,353,038 running bales, including 72,720 round bales counted as half bales.

The same date last year 2,500,781 bales had been ginned including 103,744 round bales counted as half bales and for 1927 there had been ginned 3,504,995 bales and 100,739 round bales counted as half bales.

Ginnings by States were: Alabama 347,485; Arizona 7,620; Arkansas 197,974; California 1,873; Florida 20,200; Georgia 427,988; Louisiana 362,881; Mississippi 499,032; Missouri 1,186; New Mexico 964; North Carolina 7,689; Oklahoma 39,613; South 68,579; Tennessee 7,082; Texas 1,362,907. All other States, 15.

*... built to your order!*

A steel gauge, made to match the specifications in length, taper, and diameter for your bobbins, controls the exactness with which your order is filled in any U S factory.

Each step in manufacture is carefully inspected and checked to specifications of your order, before production can continue. This U S system for quality control guarantees that U S bobbins, spools, and shuttles are **BUILT EXACTLY TO MEET YOUR REQUIREMENTS.**

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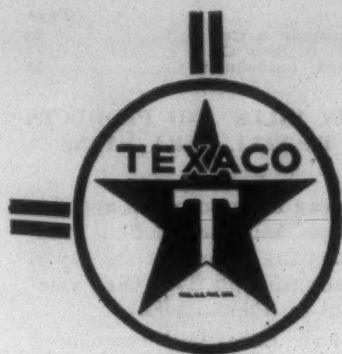
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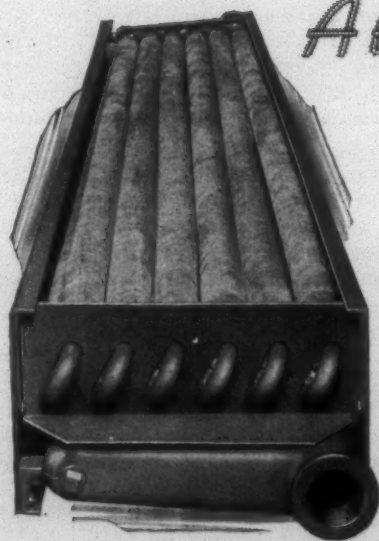
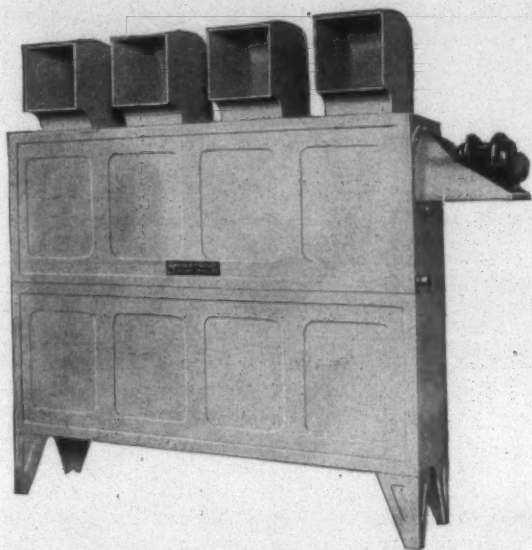
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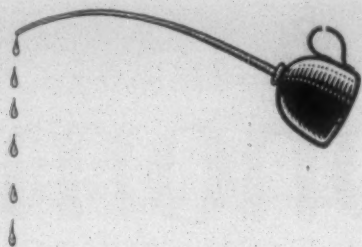
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# "STANDARD"

## Lubricants

## Weaving and Slashing Discussed at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 20)

more uniform moisture content, and therefore we are led to believe we are getting a much better running work in the weave room, though I do not have the end breakages to give you any particulars as to before and after. It stands to reason, if we get the size more uniform, and retain a definite amount of moisture in the warp, that would greatly assist us. As to how much it does, it is beyond me to tell you.

### Leasing Warps on Slasher

We will pass to Question No. 3, which is as follows: "Give the best way to lease warps on a slasher—getting the lease on the back or on the front."

MR. BARNES: That is my question. (Laughter.) I am trying to find that out. I believe in some way that we can save some waste in there, but we have not been able to work out anything, that is satisfactory. I didn't know but what somebody could tell me something.

CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone here from Manchester?

MR. WHISSON (Manchester): I can't tell any difference.

A MEMBER: I think you get a greater warp, to pick the lease on the back of the slasher. It might be a slow way.

CHAIRMAN: How many men here pick their lease on the back of the slasher? Raise your hands. (About 40.) How many in front? (About equally divided.)

MR. McALLISTER: I always pick single head from the back and double head from the front. If it is pattern work, I pick it from the front; always plain white warp from the front.

MR. ROGERS: Why do you pick single head from the back?

MR. McALLISTER: It is the easiest and quickest.

MR. ROGERS: And saves a hard place?

MR. McALLISTER: Yes. The way I count it, I run a string in it, and pull it over the yarn that string is through. It is loose like this, and all you have got to do is to lay it in form. We don't do that on the double header slasher.

CHAIRMAN: Our experience has been similar to Mr. McAllister's. We pick ours on the rear because we find that after picking it, and then putting between the rolls, and running it through the size box, it goes right on over the cylinders, and it will lay it in the front almost as even as you can pick it up. It is much faster to say nothing of the waste saved. We have one machine, that is double head. We can't do it on that, and there is quite a difference in the time picking the double header on the front and single header on the rear. Has anybody else any suggestions on that question? I think Mr. McAllister's idea there of picking your lease, running that string through it sounds like a good idea. I don't know why I had not thought of it. It sounds like a good idea, and I will try it, when I get back.

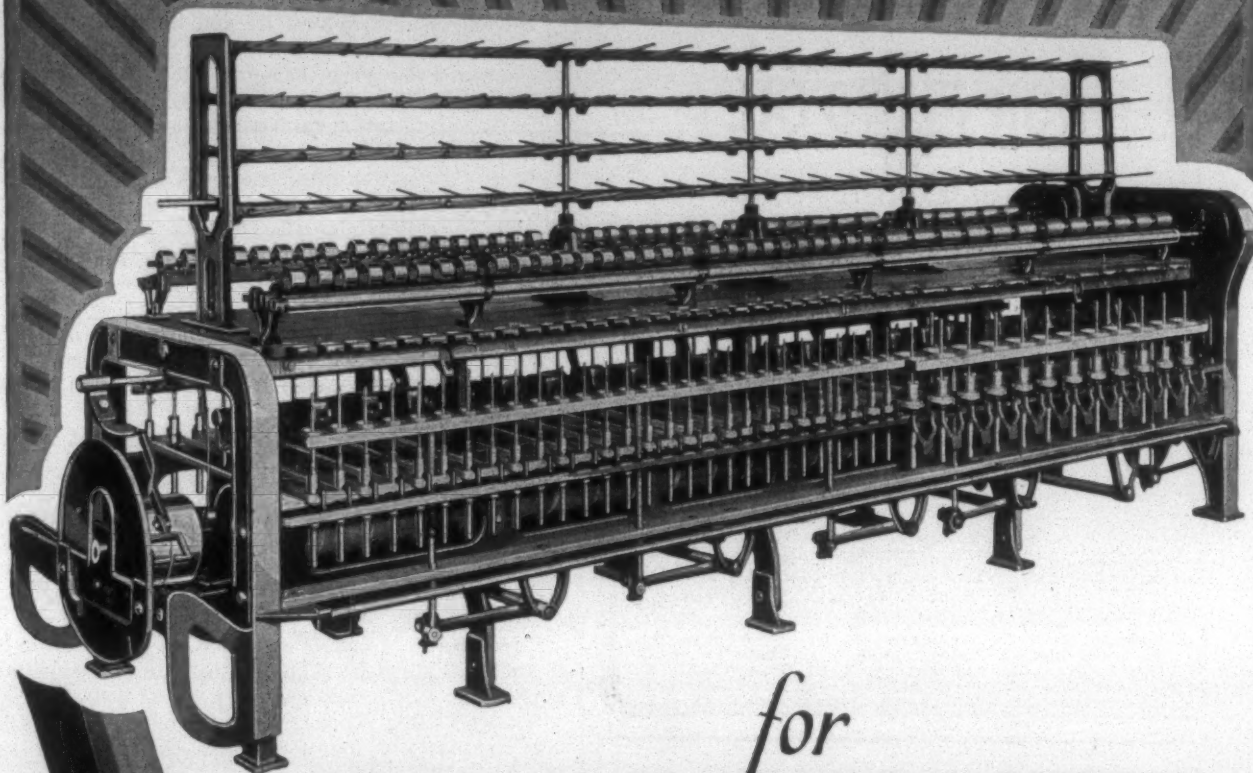
There is an answer here from Mr. Sorrells, in which he says he strikes the lease with a comb. We have never been able to do that very well, particularly on heavy sley work. On light sley we can hit it, and seem to get along fairly well with it. It is not as accurate as counting it, and you don't get as smooth a lay on your beam by striking it with the comb.

F. K. PETREA: I would like to know if anyone present has picked any pattern work or stripes, colored work, from the back? I think most of this so far has

(Continued on Page 40)



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## Weaving and Slashing Discussd at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 38)

been on white work. I would like to know if anyone has done that on the back on pattern work.

MR. McALLISTER: I have done it, but it is not as effective as on plain work.

MR. ROGERS: Where do you determine where to pick the lease, when you pick it on the front? How far do you turn that yarn through?

MR. BARNES: You have to run your lease strings through, wait until your strings come through.

CHAIRMAN: You would not put your lease rods on before you lay it on the front comb, would you?

MR. BARNES: No.

#### Retaining Elasticity of Yarn

CHAIRMAN: Are there any more questions on this? If not, we will pass to Question No. 4, which is as follows:

"As there is more or less elasticity take out of the yarn between the size roll and the relivity roll on the front of the slasher, what is the best method to retain this elasticity?"

CHAIRMAN: I wonder if the idea is that the man asking this question wanted to know whether the positive drive on the slasher would help him in this matter, or whether he had in mind that he had the positive drive on, and for some reason or other his positive drive was not properly figured out, causing some undue stress between the rolls on the slasher.

MR. BARNES: Well, that makes it more clear.

CHAIRMAN: I cannot say what he had in mind, but if there is anybody, who has had any experience in overcoming this loss of elasticity, let us hear from him.

MR. HEYMER: That is about the only place he could take any elasticity out of his yarn—the stretch between the rolls of the slasher?

CHAIRMAN: Not necessarily, if you have got bad bearings on your cylinders.

MR. HEYMER: I had reference to the positive drive. Necessarily that would stretch it a great deal. I believe, if we discuss that question, taking it for granted he did not have any positive drive, or did have positive drive, and did he have the proper bearing in there, we could discuss it in that way. That would certainly take a great deal of stretch out of his yarn, and take out the elasticity. On the other hand, if he had the plain bearing versus the ball bearing or roller bearing, that would necessarily keep the stretch in there. I believe on the assumption of that we could discuss that question.

CHAIRMAN: Can anyone add any thought to this question?

MR. BARNES: A long while ago I tried running that drive, and didn't have my gears high, and we didn't make a success. One day one of the machinery men came around, and I got straightened out on it, and after that we got along fine with it. We had much better running work. So we feel that we must have been taking out some of it there.

MR. COOPER: We have ball bearings on our cylinders, and we had the positive drive on the big cylinder. We thought we were not getting undue stretch, and put the positive drive on the small cylinder. We thought we were getting it right, and one day we found that the yarn was slipping on the small cylinder. We were not running it fast enough. We don't quite agree on that in our own organization. You don't need the positive drive on the small cylinder. That is sufficient to

(Continued on Page 42)



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## Weaving and Slashing Discussed at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 40)

turn the small cylinder, if you have got ball bearings.

CHAIRMAN: That is a very similar experience to what we had. We connected our rolls up to stop the looms from stopping. Then we couldn't drive, and connected it up with the small cylinder, and got along fine. We find it is unquestionably a great help, particularly on some weaves that we have, using 23s to 26s yarn, for it takes a certain amount of strain off of it.

But there is another feature, that is not a cure-all. The friction disks, that you have got on your beam motion, if they are in bad shape, and you have that crowding at certain intervals, you will offset some of the good you have accomplished by putting positive drive on, if that is looked after. I mean by that that positive drive is not a cure-all, if that is not looked after. You can pull out at that point sufficient to take the stretch out, and really undo what you have tried to do by putting the positive drive on.

Is there any other question on this elasticity? If there is any other person here, who has had any experience different from what has been stated, give us any information you may have.

MR. ROGERS: Has anybody tried to see if they are having any slippage on the big cylinder? Have you run a test to see if you are having any slippage of yarn over the big cylinder?

MR. COOPER: The yarn is wet, when it strikes the big cylinder. I don't think there is any slippage on that. It has got enough tension to keep it from rolling. I do not think there is any slippage at all on the big cylinder because it is wet.

MR. ROGERS: Did you observe it to see?

MR. COOPER: Yes, and I couldn't detect any slippage.

CHAIRMAN: If there is nothing further on that, we will pass to Question No. 5, which is as follows:

"Have you had experience with an instrument used on slashers to indicate the approximate moisture content in the warp? It is a device, which takes the place of a big lease rod, and is so arranged that the force necessary to separate the warp is indicated on a dial. Give your results."

I have no names on that. I understand there are several of those particular instruments scattered about the country. Does anyone here know what we have reference to with regard to that instrument, that can tell us something about it?

MR. WILLINGHAM (Atlanta): We have two of those. They will tell a fellow if he has got the right amount of size in his yarn. If you have to run different sets, light and heavy sets, that would affect the register, and it is a very good thing to show you whether you have the right kind of size.

CHAIRMAN: Will it tell you if there is any drastic change in your sizing?

MR. WILLINGHAM: Yes sir. If your size gets too light, it will tell you because you won't have the drive on the lease rod.

CHAIRMAN: Suppose your slasher was running, say, under normal conditions 30 or 40 yards per minute, and for some reason that speed was changed to 50 yards per minute; would that indicate that there was a change?

MR. WILLINGHAM: I don't think so. We don't change it.

(Continued on Page 44)



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## DRAPER CORPORATION

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**Southern Office Atlanta Georgia**

## Weaving and Slashing Discussd at Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 42)

CHAIRMAN: Would that show up on this instrument?

MR. WILLINGHAM: I don't think it would. I don't think so.

CHAIRMAN: What real benefit do you get from it?

MR. WILLINGHAM: The main object, the main thing about it, is to keep your size the same weight all the time. You know you have got the same weight of size in your warps. I think that is the main thing anybody would get out of it.

CHAIRMAN: You have no reason to doubt that it would show that the size had been weakened, if it had?

MR. WILLINGHAM: It registers on different weights. If that instrument shows your size was weakened, you don't run it.

CHAIRMAN: It is a sort of alarm clock or indicator? It shows you if anything goes wrong?

MR. WILLINGHAM: We had some very heavy weave before we put it on. It eliminated considerable difficulty.

MR. HEYMER: This question No. 5 says "Have you had experience with an instrument used on slashers to indicate the approximate moisture content in the warp?" Is it not your experience, has it not been your experience, that it mostly indicates heavy and light size?

MR. WILLINGHAM: That's all.

MR. HEYMER: That's the only thing it indicates?

MR. WILLINGHAM: That's all.

MR. HAMES: If you should happen to get a four or five per cent difference in moisture content, would it show that? Suppose it ran down to three or four per cent, or had jumped up to nine per cent; would it show that?

MR. WILLINGHAM: No.

CHAIRMAN: Does anyone else want to ask any questions about this sizeometer or whatever you call it?

What has been your experience in observing that sizeometer?

MR. WILLINGHAM: I think it is very good. It will indicate that the size coming through will be sufficient. It will hold your size at a proper consistency.

### Temperature of Storage Kettle Overnight

CHAIRMAN: If there is nothing further on that, we will pass to Question No. 6, which is as follows:

"What temperature should size be kept in the storage kettle over night to give the best results? Do you find it best to keep the storage kettle closed at night with a closed coil? If you use an open coil, do you find it best to keep the kettle open or closed?"

This is a question, that every man here can say something about, and I want you to get into it now, and see what we can find out about it.

### Keeps Fresh Supply of Size

O. A. HURSTON (LaFayette): We used to leave our storage kettle full of finished size. We found we were having trouble, and in the last two months we have arranged with our slasher men to run about all the size they will need, whether quitting at 6:00 or 7:30, and let it stop, and not use any more finished size. We find that our warps are more uniform. We are not using that on our broadcloth. I think that is the experience I have had.

MR. HEYMER: Do you find that, since you are not using any storage size, but using fresh size continuously all day, you are getting better results with your warps?

MR. HURSTON: Yes sir.

CHAIRMAN: Do your kettles have open or closed coils?

MR. HURSTON: Closed coils.

CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone else here, who can give us any information? Frankly, I think this is one of the most important things we have gotten into, and really should be followed through. It is foolish, it seems to me, to have to throw away a lot of size over night, and the question is are we getting the results out of it, when we use it? I think most of us are getting good results,

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out of it, when we use it? I think most of us are getting good results, but whether we are getting the best or not is what I want to know. Who else can tell us something, who has followed it through and watched the results?

MR. HEYMER: What about asking this question? Is there anybody here, that pumps their size box into the storage tank, and uses it again the next morning, and what results do they get from it?

MR. DILLARD: On fifteen minutes notice we decided to let our slashers stand off one night, and emptied all the size boxes back into the storage kettle, which is kept heated, with open coils. We closed the kettle, and kept the sizing over night at 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and next morning we experienced no difficulty in using it at all.

CHAIRMAN: Did you keep your kettle closed, Mr. Mr. Dillard?

MR. DILLARD: Yes sir.

CHAIRMAN: What temperature is best for holding size? Now probably different people are using different kinds of size, some corn and some potato. In the event you are using potato, what is your experience? What is your experience, Mr. McAllister?

MR. McALLISTER: I have never had much experience in storing size. If I were storing size in a kettle with a closed coil, I would shut the kettle up, and I would keep it at about 165. That is to keep your tallow thoroughly melted, and to keep it from congealing and forming lumps. I have been unfortunate enough to have to carry size over. If I had an open coil, and letting live steam into the size, I would cut it off, and let it get cold, and start it up again. We run our slashers all the time, and the only time we ever run against this is on Saturday. We start stopping off about 10:00 o'clock, and we start to cleaning everything, and we carry no size over, if we can help it.

My experience has almost always been with potato starch. Potato starch will keep much longer than corn starch, and potato starch will keep much longer in the warp, the finished warp, stored on the floor, than corn starch. I cannot say a lot about corn starch because I have not had much experience. I have been using potato starch for fourteen years, and very little of anything else.

MR. HEYMER: You did that at 165 degrees over night, but what would you heat it up to next morning?

MR. McALLISTER: Two hundred. I would not run size under 200.

CHAIRMAN: I have been told that at a certain degree of temperature the size will set up or reach a state of solidity, where you cannot get it back into as near liquid form as you could at some other temperature. Just what temperature that is it seems that the ideas of different chemists vary. It seems to run from 165 on up. The question comes into my mind whether or not in holding size over night, and holding it at 200 degrees temperature, it would be cooking too much, and whether it would be better to let it drop down to 175 or 180 degrees, and bring it back up to normal temperature, say 200 degrees, in the morning before you start up. We have had the experience, that we find that it is best to hold size at approximately the same temperature as we run it in the size box. If you run it at 200 in the size box, it is best to hold it at 200 in the storage kettle. As to whether the results of over-heating would affect it one way or another, I cannot say. We have not experienced anything in that respect yet, although we have been holding size over night for eight or ten years. We are now thinking of trying to

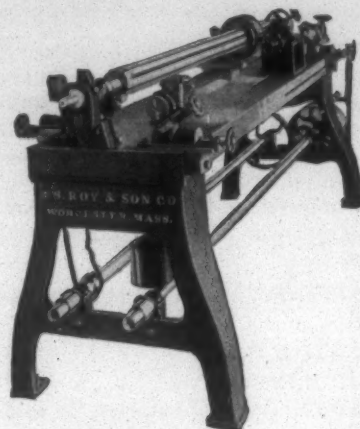


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hold it over the week end rather than dumping out a kettle or a kettle and a half, if you have got it down as low as that on Saturday. You can figure ahead, and try to run it down. We have found, as near as it would be advisable to run down, taking into consideration the amount you have to put in your boxes, that would be close to 200 or 300 gallons. Is anybody holding the size over the week-end, and do they agitate it while holding it?

A MEMBER: We hold our size over the week-end in the winter time; in the summer time we do not. We dump it back into the storage kettle over night. We have a closed coil. We close the lid on the kettle. We don't throw any size away unless the indicator on our lease rod shows that it is light. We don't throw any away, unless that indicator does show that we are off. We hold it over the week-end, when the weather is not too hot.

CHAIRMAN: You have not experienced any bad results?

ANSWER: No.

CHAIRMAN: Do you keep it agitated?

ANSWER: No. We start it up at 6:00 o'clock in the morning.

CHAIRMAN: A certain amount of sediment is in the bottom of the kettle. I was wondering whether, when you opened that valve to drain out your slasher size box, drain it into the size box, whether that would rush in first and cause any noticeable trouble?

ANSWER: We start up, and bring up our temperature before we open the valve.

MR. BARNES: The first thing Monday morning does

it not show up light in weight?

ANSWER: It does not.

CHAIRMAN: Does anybody here leave their storage kettles open over night?

MR. SHADWELL: I leave mine open. I open the lid, and cut all the steam off. I have not got any bad results when I open those lids every night.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to say this: that when this question came out, we had been closing ours all the time, but I wanted to see what effect it would have to leave it open. That night we took our size level in the storage kettle, and we found next morning that, holding it around 195 degrees, we were two inches lower the next morning after leaving it open. So the following night we closed it, and took the level, and found that we were just one inch lower. Now evidently leaving it open allows the steam to go out, and evaporation would be greater, and therefore it would cut it down. The more you cut it down from the standpoint of the number of gallons, the thicker and heavier it will be. If you have got closed in coils, the steam leaves the liquid, and then you might say it drops back into your size, and you are not putting any more in. One man started to argue with me, if he left his open, that that would drop back in there, and weaken the size, but if you have got closed in coil, that steam, that comes up, comes out of your water, and therefore it should go back. What is a question, that is in my mind. Is there anything further in the way of questions regarding this?

MR. HEYMER: In keeping your size over all night, don't you find that there is a scum on top of the kettle?

CHAIRMAN: We used to find a light scum. That scum will be inversely as the temperature.

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MR. HEYMER: Would that not be an indication that the starch had been converted back into sugar or crystals?

CHAIRMAN: A certain amount of that scum will be due to the light temperature. It will not set up at 195 degrees, no scum at all.

MR. HEYMER: When corn starch reaches 185, by its own action it converts back into sugar or crystals. Then, if you raise your temperature again, that will not go back into the fluidity of the starch, that it originally had, when you boiled it. I have wondered whether anybody has ever noticed that in keeping the starch over night. The starch will go back into sugar at 185 degrees.

CHAIRMAN: At low temperature we have noticed, Mr. Heymer, that this scum sets up on top. Regardless of how much we churn it, we cannot get it back in solution. We have a big brass strainer, and it catches all that the next day.

MR. HEYMER: If it has gone into sugar or crystals, you cannot get it back into the fluidity of the original starch. I have wondered if all those, who keep their starch either over the week-end or night, had noticed that, unless they kept it up to at least 195 degrees, that would be the result.

CHAIRMAN: I put in one horse power motor, and kept mine agitated for that reason, but I have not had it in long enough to say. The slasher man says, starting up Monday morning particularly, that he finds it easier to dry his warps for the first three or four warps off of the slasher. Whether that is something he has picked up or not I don't know. He says the first warps dry easier by keeping it agitated than before.

MR. McALLISTER: You agitate that very slowly?

CHAIRMAN: Yes; I think 14 turns to the minute. We did have it running 30, and cut it in half.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### Among Those Present

Among those who registered for the meeting were:  
Anderson, J. A., Overseer Dressing, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Barnes, Cliff, Overseer Weaving, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Boggs, M. W., Overseer Weaving, Georgia-Kincaid Mill No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

Bradley, Frank B., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Brown, W. C., Night Overseer Weaving, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Cooper, F. H., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Dalton, D. F., Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

Dillard, Walter B., Jr., Asst. Supt., Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Elliott, George S., Supt., Pacolet Mfg. Co., No. 4, New Holland, Ga.

Field, R. A., Gen'l Supt., Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.

Fletcher, H. M., Jr., Asst. Supt., Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson, Ga.

Greer, H. H., Overseer Slashing, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga.

Hames, J. W., Supt., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Hardie, N. G., Supt., Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.

Henderson, J. H., Overseer Weaving, Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.

Hughes, Herbert H., Overseer Finishing, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Heymer, F. E., Supt., Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.

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Hurston, O. A., Foreman Weaving, Consolidated Textile Corp., LaFayette, Ga.

Hyde, J. H., Overseer Weaving, LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

Imes, George C., Jr., Highland Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Jenkins, J. W., Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.

Jennings, R. J., Lanett Mills, West Point, Ga.

League, J. A., Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga.

McAllister, D. D., Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Gainesville, Ga.

McCorkle, Johnston, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

McGinnis, W. B., Overseer Slashing, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Morris, W. C., Overseer Weaving, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Moore, T. H., Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Murphy, N. B., Supt., The Trion Co., Trion, Ga.

Pennington, T. H., Foreman Weaving, Trion Co., Trion, Ga.

Petrea, Frank K., Supt., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Poteet, J. B., Georgia-Kincaid Mill No. 3, Griffin, Ga.

Pruitt, H. L., Overseer Weaving, Lanett Mill, West Point, Ga.

Redwine, H. H., Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Robinson, H. B., Overseer Weaving, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Rogers, E. H., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Smith, C. C., Georgia-Kincaid Mill No. 5, Griffin, Ga.

Steele, R. S., Supt., LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

Stevens, A. G., Overseer Weaving, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Stevenson, Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Strozier, W. T., Jr., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Trigg, J. W., Overseer Weaving, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga.

Trotter, M. M., Mgr., Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Wheless, G. W., Overseer Slashing, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Williams, W. E., Asst. Supt., The Trion Co., Trion, Ga.

Whisnant, W. L., Overseer Weaving, Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

White, J. W., Overseer Weaving, Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga.

Wiggins, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

Willingham, B. E., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

## List of Attendance Other than Mill Men

Ahles, C. V., 1018 Oxford Road, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Aspden, Thomas, H. & B. American Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Brooks, Fred P., Saco-Lowell Shops, Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Comer, M. A., Saco-Lowell Shops, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Courtenay, M. H., S K F Industries, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

Culbertson, E. R., Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Einstein, Max, Standard Chemical Products, Inc., Hoboken, N. J.

Hames, W. C., Edward H. Best & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Horner, Jack W., Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Harris, Arthur W., Treasurer, Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Hill, R. L., A French Textile School, Atlanta, Ga.



Hill, F. L., Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co., Lexington, N. C.  
 Jones, C. A., Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Jones, W. O., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Kempton, Ed. S., A. B. Carter, Inc., 1363 Northview Road, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.  
 George Langevin, S K F Industries, Inc., New York City.  
 Lanier, H. L., National Ring Traveler Co., Shawmut, Ala.  
 LeClair, Emile, Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Littlejohn, H. E., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Maultsby, R. C., Textile World, Greenville, S. C.  
 Melchor, Guy L., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Morrow, Harry, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Philip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Scott, E. A., Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Seal, C. B., Philadelphia Felt Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Shaefer, Fred C., Crane & Shaefer, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Higginbotham, W. H., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Taber, A. W., The Foxboro Co., Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Taylor, C. D., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
 Wingo, I. D., Whitin Machine Works, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

#### FORESEES RISE IN TEXTILE STOCKS

Greenville, S. C.—Demand by investors for high grade Southern cotton mill shares is now greater than at any time within the past several months, according to H. T. Mills, local broker. Mr. Mills expects an immediate rise in market quotations on many issues.

"The market in Southern cotton mill shares has been overlooked during the past summer," the dealer said, "with the result that a great many high grade common and preferred stocks are selling today intrinsically too cheap and the low levels offer attractive purchases which will undoubtedly prove very profitable."

#### TECHNICAL MEETING IN NEW ENGLAND

President Lincoln Baylies told members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, Wednesday that the days of manufacturing secrets in the cotton industry are past. His remarks were made in opening the open forum instituted by the association.

About 100 agents, superintendents and managers of cotton mills from virtually all textile cities in New England and New York State attended the meeting. The discussion included the general subject of employee relations, methods and terms of employment, employee contact, benefits and accident prevent. Other topics discussed were "Determination of the number of spindles that can best be operated on frame spinning" and "What are good system and methods to adopt to secure the most economic production in the weaving department."

Mr. Baylies said: "Cotton mill executives and the men in the mill will find opportunity for greater efficiency in manufacture and a better understanding among the personnel in the series of meetings which we are inaugurating today. We can well assume that the days of manufacturing secrets in the cotton industry are past and it is through the realization of this fact, as well as through discussions of problems by the men in the mills, that the interests of all concerned will best be served."



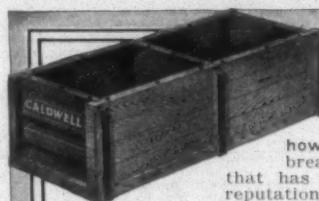
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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were moderately active during the week, a fairly good trade being done in both unfinished and finished lines. Better business in print cloths developed near the end of the week. A number of large sales for September and October delivery were made at the recently advanced prices. A further advance of an eighth cent was named on 4-4 bleached goods.

Recent business in denims has put these goods under order for the next 30 to 60 days. Percales and print sold well at unchanged prices. Better interest was noted in blankets, flannels, towels and in colored sheets and pillow cases.

Recent business in duck has been fairly good. Prices have been very unsatisfactory and a number of sellers have refused business offered at current levels.

The market for fine goods was somewhat improved, but sales were generally light. Additional business in shirtings and rayon mixtures was reported.

A fair business was done in print cloths for September delivery, and some constructions previously plentiful became more difficult to secure for quick delivery. On later goods reports of some large sales of forward goods in certain constructions led to considerable bidding against advances asked for such delivery, but the market so far as known held firmly against further concessions. Sheetings were slightly more active. A number of special cloths of print cloth yarn were sold on contract. Other standard coarse goods constructions were slow and unchanged.

Some scattered sales of filling sateens and twills were made, but at no change in prices, values being unchanged at 1c and 11½c for 4.37-yard sateens South and East, respectively, and 39-inch 4-yard three leaf twills being priced at 10c firm. Drills were quiet. Checks were quiet with one or two sales of 64x60 5.75s at 7½c.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	5¼
Gray goods, 38½-inch., 64x60s.....	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yrd.....	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60.....	9¼
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.....	20-21
Denims.....	17
Standard prints.....	9½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.....	10

### Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn sales continued light during the week. There was some increase in inquiry at the week end but spinners prices continued generally higher than buyers were willing to pay except for small filling-in supplies. Yarn consumers are inclined to wait for further developments in the cotton market. They have been very slow to buy during the last ten days when cotton prices have been so irregular. With a gradual improvement in the textile markets under way, it is felt that yarn buyers will soon need much larger supplies, but for the moment they lack confidence to operate.

Several good sales of knitting, insulating and weaving yarns were made during the week. Some shading of prices was reported on one or two rather large orders for forward shipment. As a rule spinners kept prices very firm in spite of the small amount of buying.

The most encouraging feature of the situation is that the mills are approaching the fall season in an unusually strong position. Regulation of production during the summer months has prevented any accumulation of stocks. Production is still being very closely watched and it is believed that the fall output is going to be regulated in accordance with demand. The price situation is still unsatisfactory and it is thought that mills will be slow to lower quotations under present conditions.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33½	12s	31½
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32½
20s	35½	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34½
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39½
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34	Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
16s	33½	8s	47
20s	35½	20s	49½
22s	36½	30s	56
24s	37	38s	58
26s	38	40s	58½
30s	39½	50s	62½
40s		60s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins		70s	81
4s-8s	32	80s	91
10s	32½	Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
12s	33	8s-12s	47
14s	34	20s	49
16s	35	30s	57
20s	36	36s	58
24s	38	38s	58½
26s	39	40s	59
30s	40	50s	63½
40s	47½	60s	72½
50s	56	70s	83½
60s	63	80s	96
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	10s	45½
10s	33½	12s	46
12s	34½	14s	46½
14s	34½	16s	47
16s	35	20s	47½
20s	36	22s	48
24s	38½	24s	49
30s	40	26s	49½
40s	48	28s	50
40s ex.	48	38s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins		40s	56
8s to 9s 3-ply tinged tubes	28	50s	62½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	31	60s	71
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	32½	70s	71
Same warps	33½		

## CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger  
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the  
SPINNING RING. The greatest  
improvement entering the spinning  
room since the advent of the HIGH  
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

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AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS  
HIGH SPEED WARPERS  
WARP TYING MACHINES  
WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
HAND KNOTTERS  
**WARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**  
General Offices and Plant  
Rockford, Ill., U. S. A.

## Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Engineers for the Textile Industry

New York  
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Boston

Chicago  
Spartanburg

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

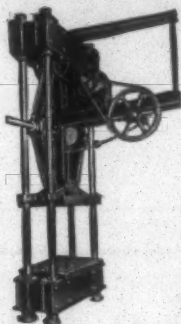
### Wanted to Buy

One comber roller grinder, one pulling on machine for combers and drawing rollers. Premier Roller Shop, Hillsboro, N. C.

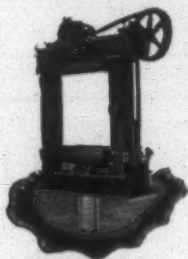
### For Sale

One brand new Butterworth Tommy Dodd Mangle. 20"x50" rubber covered roll. Oscillating adjustable doctor blades. Brass agitator roll. A real bargain. Address Box 457, Graham, N. C.

## BALING PRESS



**Kunckle Joint**  
60 to 500  
**Tons Pressure**  
Motor Drive  
Self Contained  
Can be set  
anywhere you can  
run a wire



Hydraulic, 50 to 300 tons pressure, any size to suit your requirements. Let us tell you more about them.

Established 1872-

**Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.**  
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

### Textile Wet Finishing Machinery Water Power Equipment Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY  
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**THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL**  
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.  
**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

### BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.  
Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.  
Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

### TUBIZE WOVEN FABRICS

The first comprehensive line of Tubize woven fabrics ever developed is now being shown for spring 1930 by Nathan & Cohen Co., Inc., of 60 Leonard street, New York. The new fabrics range from a delightful sheer chiffon to a bengaline for sports wear and are the results of a long period of careful experimentation on the part of the Leonard street house. Their designs and the colors in which they are offered are as smart as those seen in many of the most expensive silk lines.

Offering of the Naco chiffon of Tubize yarn comes after 13 months of experimentation. Nathan & Cohen Co., Inc., put Tubize georgette and Tubize dimity on the market last fall and achieved a marked success with them. Further experimentation with Tubize yarns followed, resulting in the new fabrics now being offered.

The new chiffon is a sheer, serviceable flat chiffon particularly well adapted for ensembles for formal summer wear and for sheer dance frocks in the new more feminine styles. Twelve different designs, each in five different color combinations, have been printed on the new fabric. Delicate shades for evening wear and darker ones for street costumes are both included in the line. Clever use has been made of black to accent some of the floral designs.

This new chiffon, despite its desirable appearance of fragility, when tested for washability, proved itself one of the sturdiest of sheer fabrics to make its appearance on the market. Guaranteed vat colors have been used for the printed designs, which follow the latest dictates of fashion in color and line.

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## RULED FORMS?

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on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

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### Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of  
Cotton Mill Life

**"A Man Without a Friend"**

**"Only a Factory Boy"**

**"Hearts of Gold"**

**"The Better Way"**

**"Will Allen—Sinner"**

Price \$1.00 Each

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Charlotte, N. C.



## Will Exhibit New Uses for Cotton

The story of cotton and its many uses, new and otherwise, will be the feature of an exhibit now being prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture for the National Cotton Show held in connection with the Mid-South Fair and Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn., September 28-October 5. In the development of the part of the exhibit pertaining to the utilization of cotton, the department had the co-operation of the new uses for cotton committee, the United States Department of Commerce and the Cotton Textile Institute.

Among the many newer uses of cotton which the exhibit will suggest is the use as bagging for bales of cotton. Four bales that traveled to Germany and back in "cotton overcoats" will be on display for comparison of cotton bagging with the jute bagging commonly used. A small model of the Graf Zeppelin will tell the story of another new use for cotton. More than 20,000 square yards of cotton goods were used in making the outer envelope, or bag cover, of this famous airship. The 30 gas cells inside required 40,000 square yards of specially woven cotton fabric. Great quantities of cotton have been used in various airships built for the United States Navy.

Perhaps the strangest of all the newer uses for cotton is in the making of airplane propellers. In making propellers, cotton fabric is impregnated with a synthetic resinous material and numerous layers are put together under tremendous pressure to form slabs from which the propellers are fashioned in much the same manner as from wood. An airplane will be in the exhibit to call attention to the use of cotton in the wings, fuselage cover, cable covering and numerous other parts.

Legends attached to a model car will inform the visitor that 32 pounds of cotton are used in the manufacture of the average automobile, a quantity equivalent to the production of one-fifth of an acre. The 4,500,000 automobiles manufactured in 1928 required 288,000 bales of cotton for their tires, tops, upholstery, padding, brake linings, washers, gaskets, fan belts, insulating material, etc.

Considerable space will be given to the "Bag family" to demonstrate this large field of cotton utilization. Bags, sacks and containers for all sorts of commodities, personified by grotesque faces painted on their "fronts," march in a long and impressive procession. There are sugar bags, cement bags, United States mail bags, bags for flour and salt and tea "balls," and an all-cotton parachute, etc.

Four full-sized rooms of a home, in which every textile furnishing is made of cotton, will be instructive and intrusting as to the uses of cotton in the home. New ideas in cotton clothing for all members of the family will be presented, and also there will be an extensive display of a wide variety of cotton fabrics, from the heaviest sailcloth to the sheerest handkerchief lawn.

The utilization of cottonseed and its by-products is another important chapter in the story of cotton as told in this exhibit. Dozens of industries are now founded on cottonseed, once a waste product. Fuzz from the seed, or linters, is utilized in making paper, photographic film, high explosives, lacquers and numerous other commercial products. Official grades have been established for linters, the higher grades being used in the manufacture of textiles and absorbent cotton. Cottonseed oil is used extensively in the manufacture of soap, salad oil, and as a substitute for olive oil by the canning industry. Cottonseed meal and cake are other by-products useful in the feeding of live stock.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

## ROLLER CALF

R. NEUMANN & CO.  
Hoboken, N. J.

Direct Factory Representatives in the South  
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.

## Investigate These Processing Oils

**Dyersol 35**  
A dyeing oil for leveling  
and softening

**Neutraxon Special**  
For oiling rayon for  
knitting or weaving

**Neutrasol S**  
For soaking raw silk or  
rayon, all purposes, self  
emulsifying

**Gycolene A**  
For sizing rayons

Southern Representative

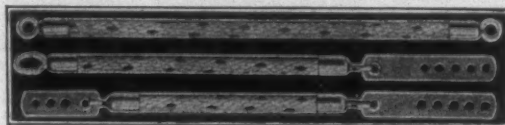
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## Neutrasol Products Corp.

41 Park Row

New York, N. Y.

## Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

**Rice Dobby Chain Company**

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TRADE-MARK

The more the Textile Industry learns about Sizol  
Service the better it appreciates its value in successful weaving.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY**

Jersey City, N. J.

Hubbard, Texas

Griffin, Ga.

Greenville, S. C.

I. G. Moore

W. T. Osteen

W. W. Greer

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 42, fifteen years experience on all grade of goods. Can run a room to perfection. No. 5641.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 32. Am night overseer of a mill that is stopping night work, and must have work. Best of references. No. 5642.

WANT position as superintendent. Well experienced in various lines, and all through the different processes of manufacturing in the different departments. Best of references. No. 5643.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. Strictly temperate and a church member. No. 5644.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner or both. Experienced, efficient and reliable. Can come at once. No. 4645.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 33. Experienced on most all plain weaves, also colored work and dobby work. No. 5646.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or will consider position as second hand in large mill. 25 years as fixer, second hand and overseer on many plain and fancy weaves. No. 5647.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on drills, sheetings, ducks and colored work. Good habits and dependable. References. No. 5648.

WANT position as social service director. Three years with large Southern mill; had charge of houses, social and athletic activities. Best references from the superintendent. No. 5649.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced and well known. Best references. No. 5650.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 39, well experienced, efficient and reliable. No. 5651.

WANT position as overseer spinning or winding and twisting. Age 37. Can change on short notice. Would accept position as second hand in large mill. No. 5652.

WANT position as night superintendent, or as carder and spinner. 15 years experience. Complete I. C. S. course. Age 31. Go anywhere for better position. Best references. No. 5653.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 12 years second hand, two years overseer. Now employed. No. 5654.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain, fancy and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Age 35, strictly temperate. No. 5655.

WANT position as overseer spinning, day or night. Six years second hand, three years overseer. Age 36. Good education. No trouble holding help. Best references. No. 5656.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning—or both. 30 years experience on cotton and waste. Can give satisfaction. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5657.

WANT position as sewing machine fixer. Union Special Machines preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5658.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Age 43, well experienced in carding, spinning, twisting and plain weaving. Best references from present and former employers. No. 5659.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 30. Textile graduate. Three years overseer and designer. Three years superintendent, large mill on colored fancies. Best references. No. 5660.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

WANT position as second hand in winding, warping and quilling, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

WANT position as napper and finisher. Age 31. Two years with large manufacturing company, now in hands of receiver. Experienced in starching and calendering, folding, inspecting and all kinds of finishing, plain, dobby checks and napped goods. No. 5666.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Fancies, jacquard and box work my specialties. Best references. No. 5667.

WANT position as superintendent cloth or yarn mill. Special fancy weaving my hobby. Prefer Alabama. No. 5668.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns and an I. C. S. graduate. Reliable and willing. Seven years on present job. No. 5669.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as superintendent. No. 5670.

WANT position as master mechanic. Seventeen years experience. On present job eight years, and present employers will recommend me. No. 5671.

WANT position as bookkeeper or payroll clerk. Finished course in LaSalle accountancy. Age 20, an orphan, Protestant, good morals. Two years card room experience. No. 5672.

WANT position—by high grade superintendent. Can give satisfaction. No. 5673.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years overseer on plain goods. Best references. No. 5674.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer. Jacquard work preferred. Best references. No. 5675.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Special studies in spinning, and 25 years experience. Good references. No. 5676.

## COTTON IMPORTS CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Cotton cloth imports are entering the United States in lesser volume than a year ago. Imports of cotton piece goods through the principal ports of entry aggregated 30,401,000 square yards for the first seven months of the year ending July last as against 33,922,000 square yards for the similar period of last year, C. Grant Isaacs, district manager of the Carolinas office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Charlotte, has announced.

Imports in July were slightly more than during June, but declined in the aggregate for the seven-month period.

There was a small increase in imports of poplins and other shirtings, printed sateens, gingham and swisses, but reductions in the import of printed poplins and shirtings, sateens woven with more than seven harnesses, lawns, nainsooks and similar fine goods of average yarn number above 40, ratines, voiles, crepes, as well as jacquard fabrics of cotton.

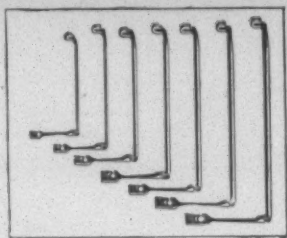
Imports of poplins and shirtings aggregated 9,013,000 square yards for this seven month period as against 8,059,000 square yards for the similar months of last year, imports of sateens of not more than seven harnesses declined from 3,320,000 square yards in 1928 to 2,855,000 square yards and there was likewise a decline in sateens of 8 or more harnesses.

## WHAT IS DENIER?

The most widely used system of numbering rayon is the metric denier standard employed in measuring the size of raw silk. In this system the count indicates the number of deniers weighed by a standard length of 450 meters.

A denier is five centigrams equivalent to 0.774618 grains and this divided into 7,000 (grains per pound) gives 9,072 as the number of deniers per pound. The standard length of 450 meters is equivalent to 492.125 yards. Multiplying 9,072 by 492.125 gives 4,464,528, the number of yards in a No. 1 denier yarn. This figure divided by any denier-age gives the yards per pound. Thus a 100 denier yarn has 44,645 yards per pound and a 150 denier yarn, 29,764 yards per pound. This is the equivalent in size to 35/1 cotton yarn.





## EXPERIENCE

—has taught us how to manufacture a Flyer Press that gives an efficient and economical service.

They are made of the best Norway Iron, highly polished and perfectly fitted before they leave our factory.

Their use means reduced expense and definite operation improvement.

They have

*"Quality Features Built-in,  
Not Talked-in"*

**Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.**

Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair  
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,  
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,  
Vice-Pres.



FIG. 20.  
Oblong Basket

**LANE**

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Have for many years served America's Textile Industry throughout its wide and diversified Field.

It is the Hard Job that brings out their real worth.

**W. T. Lane & Brothers**

*Originators and Manufacturers of  
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

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textile production  
demands shuttles  
of recognized  
quality

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Heddles—Heddle Frames  
Shuttles—Cotton Cards

**The J. H. Williams Co.**

Millbury, Mass.

GEORGE F. BAHAN,

Southern Representative

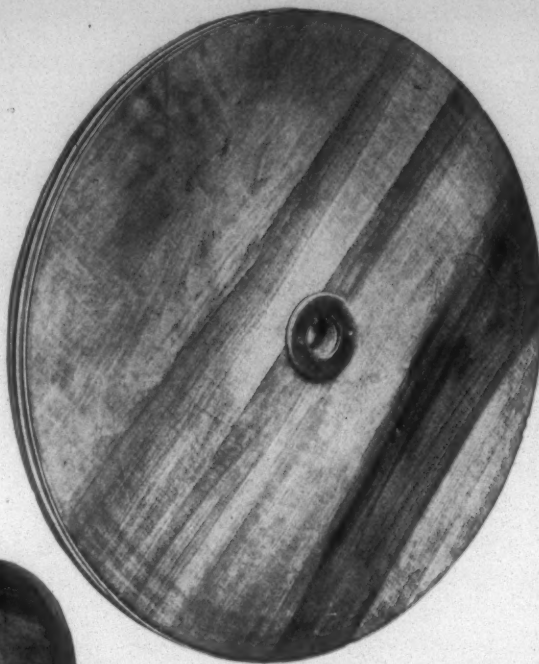
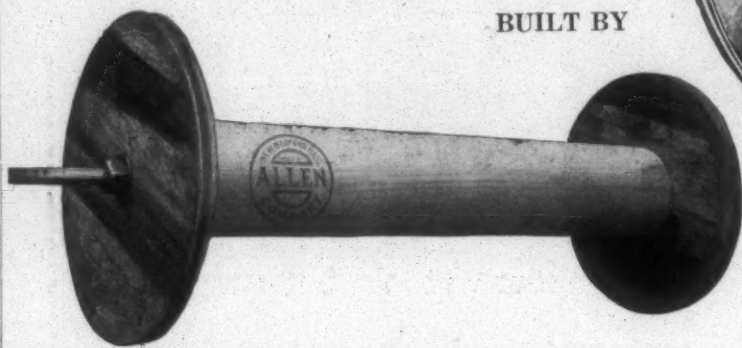
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For All Systems of  
HIGH SPEED WARPING

Accurate      Balanced  
True Running

BUILT BY



**Allen Company**

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Southern Office—Charlotte, N. C.

"The Only Successful High Speed Head"

## "KANTHURT" *Leather Belting*

THE average leather belt, no matter how good the quality, will not give good service when run at high speeds over small pulleys or when used with an idler and short center drives. "Kanthurt" is a special belting in every particular and is built particularly for drives of that nature, for which service it has no equal. It is extremely flexible, with tremendous tractive qualities. It is assembled with a special, water-proof cement and is treated for resistance to water, heat, acid fumes, climatic conditions, steam and other elements which are particularly destructive to the average leather belt.

Before deciding that any transmission drive is too difficult for a leather belt, let us make recommendations for a "Kanthurt" drive. You will be surprised at the economy and the results of such an installation.

**The Fisher Leather Belting Co.,**

INCORPORATED

Main Office and Factory

325 North Third Street - Philadelphia

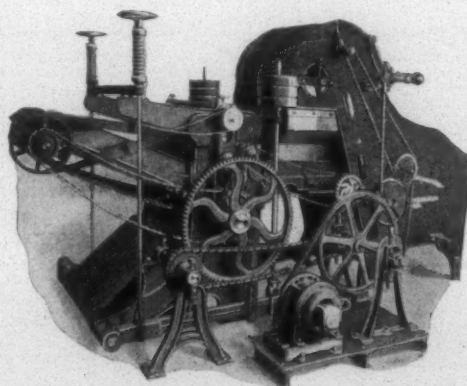
Greenville, S. C.—Masonic Temple

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District Agent

We can make a Leather belt for any position



## Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

**C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**

Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



# HOME SECTION

## SOUTHERN

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1929

### News of the Mill Villages

#### DEMOPLIS, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our general manager, Mr. W. W. Riddick and Mr. Sam Pruitt were visiting in Mobile last Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Blair has returned from Opp, where she has been visiting her son, J. D. Blair.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Grey are visiting in Selma.

Mrs. Reed and family have moved to Aliceville to work in the new mill there. Everybody wishes them the best of luck.

Mr. Harry Reed, of Demopolis was the afternoon guest of Miss Estelle Dean of Uniontown last Sunday.

Mrs. Powers and family have returned from Georgia where they spent their summer vacation.

Miss Clara Marquis has returned from Gardo, Ala., where she has been visiting her mother.

Mrs. Bulah Moore, of Columbus, Miss., has taken a job in the Demopolis Mills.

Mr. Bryant Mosley of Uniontown, was the guest of Miss Clara Marquis last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Powers are visiting in Alfafa.

BUTTERCUP.

#### BLACKSBURG, S. C.

##### Blacksburg Spinning Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We wish to announce the marriage of Miss Ruth Terry and Mr. Glen Blackwell, and also of Miss Esther Lee and Mr. Robert Bolin, which took place Saturday, September 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Terry were visitors in Fort Mill, S. C., Sunday.

Miss Cordelia Hagood has been very ill for the past few days and we are all wishing for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Greene and family of Crowders Mountain, N. C., were visitors here Sunday.

Miss Janette Black spent the week-end in Gaffney, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee and family were visitors in Gastonia, N. C., Saturday.

Mrs. Beulah Blackwell is visiting her mother at Red River, S. C.

BLUE EYES.

#### "CO-OPERATION"

*Two fool jackasses—say, get this dope—*

*Were tied together with a piece of rope.*

*Said one to the other, "You come my way,*

*While I take a nibble from this new mown hay."*

*"I won't," said the other. "You come with me,*

*For I, too, hvae some hay, you see."*

*So they got nowhere, just pawed up dirt,*

*And Oh, by golly; that rope did hurt.*

*Then they faced about, these stubborn mules,*

*And said, "We're acting like human fools.*

*Let's pull together. I'll go your way,*

*Then you come with me and we'll both eat hay."*

*Well, they ate their hay, and they liked it, too.*

*And swore to be comrades good and true,*

*As the sun went down they were heard to bray:*

*"Ah! This is the end of a perfect day!"*

#### CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

##### Calhoun Mill Community News

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having another week of vacation; our mill is standing this

week; we have plenty of help and our work is running fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lovern have been visiting relatives in Elberton, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Barnes visited her mother, Mrs. Stevens, in Anderson, S. C., for a few days.

We have no sickness in our community at present.

Mrs. J. J. Cheatham entertained several of the teachers at a bridge party Friday evening, at her home.

The Epworth League had a picnic down on the river Friday evening; a large crowd of young people were present.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Jones and son, Labron, Jr., have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ruth Davis in Gaffney.

Miss Margaret Lander left last week for Lander College; her friends will miss her but they wish her much success.

DOLLY ANN.

#### KERSHAW, S. C.

##### Kershaw Mill News

Mr. M. L. Ferguson and family and Mr. W. E. Brannon and family, motored to Piedmont, S. C., Monday, to attend the funeral of Mr. Ferguson's son, who was accidentally killed in an automobile wreck somewhere in Virginia, Saturday night, September 7th. The body arrived in Greenville, Wednesday, and was buried at Piedmont, S. C., Thursday, September 9th. The overseers of our mill showed Mr. Ferguson and family their respect by sending a nice lot of flowers.

The writer has been on the sick list for a part of two weeks, but is now improving.

The Kershaw ball club played Fort Mill club Saturday, September 7th. The score was 11 and 2 in favor of Fort Mill club, but the boys don't mind a little thing like that for they have beat Fort Mill two games this season and that is a good record for the boys.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### JULY 4TH CASUALTY

One of the youngsters of the Charlotte branch went to see a new flame on the evening of July 4.

"If you kiss me again, I shall tell father," said the girl after the youth had been so presumptuous.

"That's an old tale. Anyway, it's worth it," and he kissed her.

She sprang to her feet. "I shall tell father," she said, and left the room.

"Father," she said softly to her parent when she got outside, "Mr. Blank wants to see your new gun."

"All right, I'll take it in to him," and two minutes later father appear in the doorway with his gun in his hand.

There was a crash of breaking glass as Mr. Blank dived through the window.

### GASTONIA, N. C.

#### Smyre News

The Mothers Club was very delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt, Tuesday evening, September 10th. Garden flowers and potted plants were used attractively in carrying a color note of yellow and green. There was an unusually good number of club members present and after all business was transacted, the hostess entertained with interesting games that were very amusing and entertaining. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess assisted by her son Dean, and Mrs. N. W. Holland. At the close of the meeting each member expressed their appreciation to their hostess for the most interesting meeting ever held.

Those present were: Mesdames Minnie Bagwell, Daisy Joy, Laura Whitener, J. F. Deviney, W. H. Taylor, J. P. Dagenhart, A. L. Hendrick, J. P. Rowland, A. W. Lynch, Ed. Gilbert, H. G. Sneed, R. H. Brown, J. F. Strange, N. W. Holland, E. L. Vanpelt. Invited guests were Mrs. Willie Gibson of Lowell and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt.

Mrs. W. H. Taylor entertained at her home Monday afternoon in honor of her attractive son, Paul, who celebrated his third birthday.

Games were played under the direction of Mrs. Taylor, assisted by Mrs. J. P. Rowland, and were thoroughly enjoyed by the little host and his friends. Refreshments of lemonade and cake were served. The following enjoyed the party: Dean Vanpelt, Glenn Rowland, Alvin Ewing, Eileen Ewing, Marjorie Brown, R. H. Brown, Jr., H. G. Sneed, Jr., Frances Strange, Gwendolyn Justus, Pearl Dagenhardt, Madge Dagenhardt, Wilma Dagenhardt, Junior Nicholson, Rachel Lee Hen-

drick, Pauline and Thelma Burke.

Mrs. Neill Carson of the Pisgah community is visiting this week with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dilling.

Mrs. H. G. Sneed has as her guest for the week-end her sister, Miss Edna Hendrick of Cherryville, N. C.

Marshall Dilling, Jr., unfortunately broke his left leg on September 2nd but is now able to return to school, after an absence of two weeks. His leg is still in the cast but he is able to get about with the aid of his crutches. All his friends are delighted that he is improving in such a satisfactory manner.

Mr. M. C. Ewing who has been in ill health for the greater part of the summer is quite sick at this time much to the regret of his friends.

Mrs. S. A. Lanier has returned to her work after a vacation of two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyrick King and baby daughter, Martha Eunice of East Gastonia spent the day with Mrs. King's mother, Mrs. Daisy Joy, Sunday.

Mrs. W. M. Bagwell has as her guest Sunday, Mr. Clarence Pope of Charlotte.

Mrs. T. E. McCarn and children of Belmont visited Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox Sunday. Mrs. McCarn is Mrs. Cox's mother.

Mesdame E. O. Rednour and J. M. Belt attended the revival services at Mayo Methodist church last Sunday.

Mr. Basil Whitener spent the latter part of last week with relatives in Clover, S. C.

Mrs. J. T. Hendrick of Cherryville, N. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sneed, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland, Mrs. Laura Whitener and daughter Inez visited Mrs. Holland's and Mrs. Whitener's uncle, Mr. H. D. Robinson, who lives in the Bethel community, Sunday afternoon.

### FINGERVILLE, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brian and children visited relatives Sunday.

Mr. Roy Calvert and family spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. Elmer Hines, of Spindale, N. C.

Miss Jennie Malone and Miss Hattie Kimbrell visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry Calvert near Sandy Plains, N. C., Sunday.

Mrs. Ruth Kimbrell of Boiling Springs is spending a few days with her mother Mrs. Josie J. Durham.

Mrs. W. M. Bullman, Miss Annie Bullman and Miss Palace Durham spent Saturday night with the latter's sister, Mrs. Hellen Hall at Boiling Springs.

Mrs. W. S. Kimbrell had quite a number of visitors from North Carolina, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cothran and

children and Mrs. Nora Cothran spent the week-end with Howard Cothran of Valley Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Sonk Kimbrell, Wilburn Kimbrell and Misses Edna and Dolly Kimbrell and Miss Annie Roberts visited at the home of Mr. P. Kimbrell of Cooley Springs, Sunday afternoon.

### GAFFNEY, S. C.

#### Hamrick Mill

Oh boy! That tacky party! Didn't we have one more time? We laughed so much at it until we haven't gotten our faces straight yet. It sure was a surprise to me (Fritz) to get the prize but I sure did appreciate it. Just wonder if it was my face or costume that won it.

Charles Hall young man of the Alma Mill was accidentally shot in the right side Monday morning by a friend, William Duncant.

Limestone ball boys again defeated Phoenix Mill at Kings Mountain Saturday afternoon. The score was 8 to 7.

The Palmetto Camp No. 997, W. O. W. is planning to hold a "ladies night" September 26th, at which time all members are asked to attend and bring wives, mothers or sweethearts. Refreshments will be served and Woolbright W. O. W. Serenaders will furnish music.

John Albert Cook, merchant of Parolet Mills, died in the City Hospital Friday morning. Funeral services were conducted at Corinth Baptist church Sunday, where he was a member.

Hubert Miner had his head fractured in an elevator in the Gaffney Manufacturing Company Thursday. He was carried to the City Hospital and his chances for recovery was reported as being slim.

Several people from here had a joy ride in an airplane from Spartanburg, which spent the week-end carrying passengers up. There was "stunts" Sunday afternoon.

### MARIETTA, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Jarrard and family motored to Georgia Sunday.

Misses Margaret and Ruth Batson and Beatrice eKiley spent Saturday evening in Greenville.

Miss Daisy Stroud spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Daisy Cleveland.

Mrs. Burrell and Miss Lucile Good went to Greenville Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. D. P. Bates visited Mrs. H. H. Batson Tuesday evening.

Paul Bates, of Greenville, visited his parents, Sunday.

Miss Virginia O'Dell spent Sunday with Rev. and Mrs. Claude



Looper. Miss O'Dell is teaching in the Lima section.

Friends and relatives of Mrs. Frank Guest regret to learn of her illness and hope her a speedy recovery.

Claude Guest spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Guest.

Lonnie Link spent the week-end in Marietta.

Miss Jeanette Hellams spent the week-end in Marietta.

Lonnie Link and Miss Margaret Batson motored to Greenville Sunday afternoon.

#### KERSHAW, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It's most winter time with us now but I am sure we don't mind at all after so much hot weather. These little cold snaps just seem to pep us up, don't they, Aunt Becky?

Our revival meeting is closing tonight and we certainly feel that it has been a good one. We have had Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of Chester, S. C., with us since Monday night and we believe they have done much good in our community—he with his fine sermons and Mrs. Thompson with her wonderful voice helping in the singing.

James, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Holley was buried at Mt. Pisgah this morning after an illness of a few weeks. The little fellow was carried to the hospital in Rock Hill Monday morning but his condition didn't seem to improve much so he was brought back home the last of the week. We sympathize deeply with Mr. and Mrs. Holley—this is the third death they have had in just a few short months, but we know "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away."

Miss Frohn Ferguson has returned home after an extended visit to friends and relatives in and around Greenville.

Mrs. Dessie Sowell of Great Falls spent Friday night and Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Hoyt Krepps. Mrs. Sowell returned home with Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Brannon who motored to Great Falls for the week end.

Mrs. T. A. Swette and little daughter, Carrie of Camden, spent Saturday with Mrs. Swette's sister, Mrs. Luther Adams.

Aunt Becky, there is just one thing wrong with the story, it's never long enough.

NEWSIE.

#### MILLEN, GA.

##### Morgan Cotton Mills of Ga., Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been quite a while since I've written for the Home Section and I sure have missed it for I dearly love to write, at least I love to try.

I will give you the line-up as we have new men since I wrote last: Mr. W. E. Rambow, formerly of Aliceville, Ala., is our superintendent; Mr. J. C. Hood also of Aliceville, Ala., day spinning; J. F. Felton, day weaving and twisting; John A. Davis, master mechanic; L. C. Livingston, of Charlotte, bookkeeper.

Mr. Rambow has made lots of improvements, and the sanitary conditions have been improved.

Dr. Z. A. Mulkie has accepted the position of company doctor; we also have a community nurse, Mrs. Moore, who is doing some splendid work.

The village school began Monday, September 23rd.

We are sorry to report the death of Mr. Horace Hurst last Friday; he has been ill for a number of years and his death was not unexpected.

We are having some weather most like winter.

ELMA.

#### GREENSBORO, N. C.

##### White Oak Mills

The regular monthly meeting of the White Oak Community club was held at the Welfare building. The meeting was necessarily cut short on account of revival services at the Methodist church; hence only a business session was held in which the annual election of officers took place. The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Mrs. T. E. Gardner; vice-president, Mrs. Henry Morris; treasurer, Mrs. R. L. Kale; secretary, Miss Earline Cox. A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring officers for their faithful service during the past year. The following were present: Mesdames J. O. Wheeler, C. M. Cranford, George Trogden, Brant Harris, Henry Morris, Turner Gregory, W. O. Leonard, Mary Wray, J. B. Murray, J. H. Cates, Robert Newnam, R. L. Kale, J. H. Wrenn, W. Thornton, T. E. Gardner, Misses Pearl Wyche, Lillian Tilley, Earline Cox and Minnie Fields.

Friday night a number of members and friends of the Community club drove to Camp Herman and spent the night. After a good hot supper served in the dining lodge, they formed a semicircle around the big fire place, which was aglow with a huge log fire. With plenty of corn to pop and marshmallows to toast, the evening was enjoyably spent. These going were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Pennington, Mrs. W. A. Kiger, Mrs. Otto Burnside, Mrs. J. H. Lovett, Mrs. Jay Burnside, Mrs. Vance Shepard, Mrs. C. M. Cranford, Mrs. J. O. Wheeler, Mrs. Henry Carter, Mrs. J. H. Cates, Mrs. F. H. Culbreth, Mrs. Robert Newnam, Miss Newnam, Mrs. W. O. Leonard, Mrs. T. E. Gardner, Miss Minnie Fields and Miss Lillian Tilley.

#### IVA, S. C.

##### Jackson Mill

Well, correspondents, how did you enjoy the tacky party? Now as for myself, I had a real nice time, and I'm looking forward to the October meeting. Now for the news:

Miss Gaynell Sellers of Apalache, spent this past week with Misses Ruth and Frances Acton.

Mr. and Mrs. Drillon Pike, of Greer, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blackwell, Sunday afternoon.

Miss Fannie Floyd spent the week-end with relatives of Inman.

Mr. Clyde Jordan of Wofford College, was visiting relatives and friends here Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Ed. Barnett is on the sick list this week. We hope for him a speedy recovery.

Jackson defeated Inman Saturday by a score of 7 to 3. We will have to cheer our boys, for they haven't lost but two games. They will play their last game Saturday, a double header, Glendale and Fair Forest.

Miss Vivian Barnett left last Tuesday for Gaffney where she will enter Limestone College.

Mrs. D. C. Felker and daughters, Vivian and Lois, of Greenville, S. C., spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blackwell.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Merrimack Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Virgil Lovell, Jr., left Monday to enter Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn; he was a member of the graduating class of Joe Bradley High School last spring.

Mr. E. F. DuBose, principal of Joe Bradley school was elected president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce for the next 12 months.

Miss Pearl West and Burl Krogan were married recently.

Mr. Thomas Boker has returned after a two week's stay in Chattanooga.

Miss Mildred Graham left Tuesday to enter Womans College, Montgomery, Ala. Miss Graham was a graduate of Joe Bradley school.

Ward Thoron and J. N. Lyman returned Sunday to their home in Boston, after a week's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Bradley.

According to an annual custom our baseball team closed its season with a chicken supper. The affair taking place at Mr. F. A. Byrnes' house.

Three long tables were placed for the serving of the delicious menu. Each table was decorated with baskets of lovely garden flowers and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. The guests numbering thirty, included members of the baseball team, the wives of the married

members and a few special friends of the team. We played 39 games and lost 5, winning 34.

#### LEARNING MORE.

#### SHELBY, N. C.

##### Eastside Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Eastside sluggers defeated the Cleveland Cloth Mill team last Saturday afternoon at the City park, by a score of 4 to 3.

The Eastside boys sure had a load. But "my" how tough they must be. The Cleveland Cloth Mill discarded their club, with one exception and put the entire Asheville (Sally League) Club against the Eastside sluggers. Lee "Snag" Ormond gave 15 of them 3 strikes and a little boy gave them a drink of water. 2,500 fans watched the Eastside club outwit the Asheville "Pros" and win the city title.

Confederate ball fans, say there has never been a better ball game in this section of the State. The feature of the game, other than Ormond's fine hurling was a running catch in the ninth by Cline Lee of E. S. M., that sent the 2,500 fans to their feet. Oh, my Aunt Becky, there were plenty of breath-takers all through the contest. Some of the fans on each side were sweating like a "nigger at an election," in spite of the very cool day.

About the funniest thing that happened to be seen "on the side" were two fellows that had got a little too much "nose paint" and each one was wanting to help the other one get home, and really both were helpless. "Fan," I could tell you a lot more that would make you laugh. But I must not consume the entire Home Section. Now that the ball season is out, can't say what all the Eastside employees will do in the future, but a good number met at the schoolhouse this week and organized a night class. Mr. H. J. Spry will be instructor. The following is a list of the ones enrolled: J. F. Alexander, L. A. Thackison, Marvin White, R. P. Sanders, Arthur Graham, J. L. Simmons, C. H. Williams, Eugene Rippy, W. E. Ledford, Jesse St. Clair, P. H. Smith, Lee Lozenby, J. L. Alexander, W. M. Yelton, O. C. Huskey, B. L. Williams, W. L. Casey, Talmage Harrit, Charles Smeezey and W. E. Gantt. Mr. Spry expressed himself as being highly pleased, with such a fine enrollment, and that fine results would no doubt be accomplished.

Another event of the week-end, was a barbecue, enjoyed by members of the Men's Bible Class, at Cleveland Springs. The class is well attended every Sunday. I believe if North Carolina had more of these fine Christian classes, the Communists would soon be a thing of the past in our State. The people of the

Doer chain of mills have always been good Christian and law-abiding citizens. This is their home and they are proud of it. If I were a Communist, and knew these people as I do, I would never stop among the people of the Dover chain of mills.

Tuesday evening the Junior B. Y. P. U.'s were given a social party by their teacher, Mrs. Henry Stephenson, at her home. The Juniors sure did enjoy themselves. Cake and ice cream was served.

FINIS.

#### MARION, N. C.

##### Clinchfield Mills

The young ladies class of the M. E. Sunday school were delightfully entertained by the young men's class last Friday evening. The party motored to Nebo where a sumptuous feast was prepared and awaiting their arrival. Mr. Charlie Early, an expert chef did the cooking, and all present agreed that it was par-excellent. All enjoyed the social hour after supper and then motored back to town. Mr. Jas. B. Laughlin is teacher of the young men's class and Miss Ruth Janett teaches the girls.

We are glad to report that Mr. J. F. Miller, spinning room overseer is rapidly recovering his recent illness and will soon be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Early are the proud parents of a baby girl. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Petty announce the birth of a baby boy, September 13th.

Miss Essie Rhymer and her sister, Mrs. Bessie Proctor attended the community picnic at Bee Tree last Saturday.

Messrs Bud Rhymer and Fleetas Greene went squirrel hunting in the mountains of Buncombe County, Friday.

Aunt Becky, we are glad to say that our community is almost void of sickness. All of our employees are healthy and happy.

Bring "Jeems" and come to see us sometime soon.

IKEC.

#### BALFOUR, N. C.

##### Balfour Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Since writing you last, Claude Callahan has been promoted to night mechanic, succeeding John Whitt, who resigned recently to accept a lucrative position with the Pelzer Mfg. Co., of Pelzer, S. C.

The Balfour school began its 1929-30 session, with the largest enrollment on record, and is in charge of Prof. Justus, principal, with a fine capable set of teacher, who do not believe in evolution, monkeyism, or whatever you please to call it.

We are having a good revival

meeting at the Balfour Baptist church which began on September 8th, and will continue through this week, or possibly longer. The preacher, Rev. Locke, is doing the preaching. Prof. John Durham has charge of the singing—both of South Carolina. (I know Rev. Locke, and have enjoyed hearing him preach.—Aunt Becky.)

The article, "Crowing" in Home Section, reminds me of the autoist:

Driving along the highway the autoist ran over an old farmers hen; stopping his car quickly, the autoist politely apologized handing him \$1.00 and asking if that would satisfy him. Farmer says, "Speck you had better make it \$2.00 as I have an old rooster that is very fond of that hen, and the shock may kill him!"

HAM.

#### EAST LUMBERTON, N. C.

##### Mansfield Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here comes some news from East Lumberton. It is rather chilly outside today, and we all have got us a fire and some of us has gone and pulled a coat and vest just like winter has arrived.

Mr. Stork make a couple of visits this past week (the fellow with a long bill). Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schultz, was awarded a little girl, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lovette are the proud owner of a little girl, Jennette.

A progressive three course supper will be served by the ladies of East Lumberton Baptist church, Friday evening beginning at 6:30. The first course will be served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Crump, East Fifth street; the second course will be served at Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Higley's on First street; the third course will be served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Brissons. The price of the supper will be 75 cents and everybody is cordially invited to come, the proceeds will be applied on the new Sunday school building fund (and the writer is anticipating getting his 75 cents worth).

Mr. George Carter's mother who has been sick for some time is improving and getting along nicely.

Our school has opened and we have over 300 pupils enrolled. Prof. H. L. Edens is our principle and has nine other teachers to help him in the work. We are looking forward to this being the best year the East Lumberton school has had.

A good many of our people went over to the aviation field Saturday and took advantage of the low price in flying, \$1.00 per head was the price.

Miss Mary Young has accepted a position in the company store, here.

Mr. A. P. McAbee has resigned as overseer of weaving.

EUGENE



# The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

Mrs. Anderson's heart leaped for joy, as she saw how she could serve in so many ways among these afflicted ones, and that night she and Patty made many plans for the future of those in need.

Next day, Mr. Johnstone found on his desk a very fat letter, addressed to "Mr. W. J. Bryan," and turned it over and over many times, as he twisted his gray moustache speculatively, a merry twinkle in his kind old eyes. The twinkle was more pronounced when through the window he saw his nephew coming, going out of the way to reach the side entrance rather than come through the main office, where Patty was.

"Ahem, William. Here's a letter from—the Ladies' Missionary Society, I guess. They usually are the first to find out new benevolent and generous additions."

Billy took the envelope; the typewritten address told him nothing and, dropping into a chair he broke the seal, and drew out five ten dollar bills, and a little note, written in a firm round hand. Mr. Johnstone smothered a chuckle at sight of the money, then mercifully turned his back as he saw Billy's face go white as he read:

"Sir: You succeeded in making fools of us, but we decline pay for it, hence the return of the enclosed. Perhaps I should say that we are pleased to find you fully recovered; but instead, will frankly assert that we are sorry, for the loss of limbs can never be so terrible as the loss of truth and honor.

Very truly,

PATTY ANDERSON,

When Mr. Johnstone turned back to his desk Billy had crammed the note and bills in his pocket, and with nervous fingers was lighting a cigar. For several moments he puffed in angry silence, then blurted out:

"If a man ever played h——, I have!" and jamming his hat on his head, he left the office.

## CHAPTER XIII

Billy stalked from the office; his teeth were clinched, his eyes narrowed and gleaming wrathfully. He had no destination in view, but "followed his nose" across the village 'till he came to a cool green strip of woods, through which gurgled a pretty rill, dancing and flirting over pebbles and stones, and to the tortured fancy of the suffering man who dropped down on a bed of soft grass in the shade of a tree, it seemed to be laughing at him.

"Oh—damn!" he exploded, throwing off his hat and mopping his broad forehead. "How in h——am I ever going to settle this thing? It's up to me to explain and apologize, or sneak off and hide like a boy caught stealing jam,—and it was a precious little jam I stole! Never got more than a smell before she was on to me! How

# Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

## PAY WHILE YOU RIDE

Highway department employees are being divided up into squads of 3 men each, as follows: A boss, a time-keeper and a laborer. This was deemed necessary on account of a recent accident. While 26 men were engaged in marking a white line in the middle of the Graftall highway last Thursday, a one-horse wagon ran into them and crippled all of them but 19. They escaped by reason of the fact that they were sitting out on the side of the road in the shade.

There is some talk of changing the time of going to work on highways from 8:30 a. m. to 8:29 a. m. The quitting time will remain as heretofore, vizzly: 5:00 p. m. That is, if they are not already quit before then. Some of the employees (Yes, that's what they are called) are insisting that the department furnish an official cigarette lighter whose duty will be to light cigarettes for the employees who are busy and must smoke. It is a pity to have to lay down a pencil just to light a cigarette.

All gasoline taxes are intelligently spent. Everywhere you go nowadays, north, east, south, or west, you find men putting out grass on both sides of the pavement. No matter how dry it is or how impossible it might be for the said grass to take root, it is being set-out nevertheless. The boys must be paid and if they must be paid, they must have something to do, and if they must have something to do, why, a job is the only thing that will keep them from having to go off somewhere and work for a living. We understand that two of the bunches of grass they set out last month on the Sugar-tit road lived and is possibly still living.

If a farmer could systematize his work like the highway department has systematized its work (?), he would function in this manner: He would have a man to ring the bell every morning at 8 o'clock to wake him up, and a helper would pull on his britches and an assistant helper would put on his shirt and wash his face and 2 other boys would fetch his breakfast in to him and he would tell the mule catcher to take the gear fetcher and go out to the barn and assist the barn attendant to get old Beck ready to go to work, and as soon as she was properly equipped, he would let the assistant plowman go and bring the actual plowman out to the field and put him in a cushion seat on the riding plow and the "gid-dap" man would drive on off through the field, and Mr. Farmer would light out to town.

So, in my opinion, highway departments are all operated on an extremely economic basis, and most of them are saving money. The maintenance head of the department employs less than 10 men per mile on highways, and it is not true that every shovel of dirt moved stings the tax-payer to the tune of 50 cents, and furthermore, it is not true that 6 men are engaged at one time putting up "S" curve signs: there

are only five,—the hole digger, the sign holder, the nail driver and 2 foremen. I am heartily in favor of hard-surfaced roads and short dresses and like the "system" O. K.

#### DARLINGTON, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As our mill was stopped last week, I have a lot of visits to tell you about. Miss Edith Warren spent a few days in Hartsville, with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Brown.

Miss Lillie Mae Lee and Miss Esther Lee, spent a few days in Pamlico.

Mr. Tommy Warren spent a few days in Hartsville, visiting his mother, Mrs. R. F. Warren.

Misses Lula and Geneva Sparrow and Miss Ruth Morrison, from Hartsville, spent a few days here with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Felders, our nurse, spent a few days in Savannah, Ga.; while there she visited Tybee Beach where I am sure she had a fine time for I spent a few days at Tybee this summer, and it sure is a grand place.

Mrs. Felders visited fine other beaches. I don't remember the names of them. Someone asked her what did she do, "just swim along the coast from beach to beach?" Mrs. Felders has not been here very long but we are all in love with her.

Miss Lula Edwards and Miss Bessie Hill, spent the week in Society Hill, with Miss Hill's parents.

Miss Marie Fry, spent a few days in the country with some friends.

Mr. I. W. Weatherly and Mr. Marion Weatherly, gave a birthday party at their home Saturday night, September 7th; games were played, refreshments were served, and everybody had a good time.

Miss Kathleen Dritton celebrated her 16th birthday, September 11th.

The young girls' club, which is known as the "Polly Anna Club" met Tuesday night and planned a peanut boiling for the next meeting. We have a good club and we are very proud of it.

Miss Ella Baily and Mr. Herbert Small were married August 31st; we wish them much happiness.

Preacher Davis from Lydia, has been carrying on a revival meeting at the Methodist church this week; which has been enjoyed.

Mr. R. L. Edwards and Mr. F. S. Kinsey, spent the week-end in Jacksonville, Fla., and had a very nice time, until Mr. Kinsey discovered a street car and became frightened almost to death; not being used a big city he had never seen anything on the streets any larger than a bus.

Mr. J. C. Stroud and Mr. Olin Stroud spent several days at Paris Island, visiting his son, J. C. Stroud, Jr., who is in the U. S. Marines.

Mr. W. F. Pettit and wife and their son, Francis, and Mrs. Pettit's brother, Mr. J. O. Hamilton, spent the week-end in Greenville, with Mrs. Pettit's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Hamilton.

LESS.

#### CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Cliffside is still running full time and everybody seems happy.

A number of our young ladies have quit the

could I know? And I had it all planned out so fine and dandy—nothing left but to acknowledge myself a convert of cupid's—nothing left to say but, surrender,—and here I am, put to flight ignominiously before I got started, and 'N. G.' branded on my retreating form by the blazing eyes of—the most beau—the most adora—the most confoundedly tantalizing and exasperated little piece of baggage the South ever produced. Zounds!"

Billy pulled from his pocket the crumpled note that had caused all his trouble. How had he dared write to her? Why had Fate decreed that he should get it back with her answer written on the back of it? She had never meant him to see it. Putting it in a flask, corking it up and throwing it into the river, was just a girlish impulse, and if he hadn't just happened to see her do it, he never would have gotten the note at all, nor have dared sham an accident in order to gain shelter in her home, where he could have a chance to study her and become sure that she was really all she seemed.

"Great guns!" he groaned. "There's only one thing to do—acknowledge the whole darned business, and beg her to forgive me and forget it. If she won't agree to act fair, she isn't worth another thought. Strange that I care so much what she thinks of me! Sometimes I'm a big puzzle to myself. Do I really and truly care for this girl?—or am I just sore over disappointment? It's a new sensation to get a jolt from one of the fair sex. By George! Come to think about it, no girl ever has turned me down, and I've associated with the cream of society wherever I've gone. Darned if a little poverty-stricken country chit shall queen it over me,—never! I'll make my apology like a man, and she can do as she pleases about accepting it,—I don't give a hang!"

He looked at his watch: it was only nine o'clock; he stretched out full-length on the green sward, giving way to the witchery of buzzing bees in clover, singing birds overhead, and a drowsiness that held him captive to the charm of the woods. He heard the soft purr of an automobile and saw it distinctly as it glided into a thicket, and stopped, not more than fifty yards away.

Billy, perfectly hidden behind a low growth of vines and bushes, frowned in perplexity. That was a city car, he knew. Why the secluded, unused woodland trail? And this little strip of woods belong to Hope Mills. He'd keep his eye open and lie down. Presently he saw a handsome, dissipated young man come from the thicket and stand gazing expectantly toward the mill village, then impatiently consulted his watch.

Startled and amazed, Billy carefully sat up, and turned his gaze, too, in that direction, and his heart gave a quick throb of pain as he saw a girl coming from the village to keep tryst with her clandestine lover. Now what must he do?

Billy squirmed uncomfortably. He didn't want to be a spy on lovers. But,—as president of the mill, perhaps it was his duty to see if this was an honorable young man. If honorable and above board, why this secrecy? There was one thing certain, he would protect the girls in his employ from disreputable men if it lay in his power.



Here was a work for him,—he would begin now. His uncle had worried over this evil;—he would grapple with and conquer it.

The girl came on, glancing nervously about her,—a pretty girl,—almost a woman, with wide blue eyes, fair cheeks and yellow, fluffy hair. She wore a faded green voile, with narrow black velvet ribbon trimmings, and there was a string of imitation pearls around her slender throat. Her slippers were down at the heels, but every motion was full of girlish grace. She was a girl whose beauty was enough to set any man's pulse athrill, and Billy clinched his hands as he saw the expression of the waiting man's face. They met not ten steps from where he sat.

"My little girl!" cried the man softly, as he caught her hands. "I hardly dared hope for this!" and he caught her to his breast and kissed her.

"I didn't want to come,—I tried not to,—but, oh,—I couldn't help it!" she said, as she struggled free from his arms, her cheeks red as roses, her eyes bright as stars.

Billy drew an almost audible sigh of relief. This then, was their first clandestine meeting! The girl was pure and good. She at least had no thought of evil. She loved, and had come at love's call. But what of the man? Billy Bryan swore in his heart that this innocent girl should not fall a victim to any vile plot.

"You write beautiful letters—they—they just make me helpless,—somehow. When I read them and feel that you—you care, why—I think I'd go to the end of the world—if you called me!" The man drew her close and said caressingly:

"Why won't you come to the city some night and let me give you a real good time for once?—er—we have some fine shows, and you'd enjoy a grand dinner somewhere in a cozy cafe on a little table for just two, where safe and secure from prying eyes we could talk to our heart's content." The girl's eyes filled with tears as she replied:

"When mother died six months ago she laid a baby two weeks old, in my arms, and said: 'Do the best you can, Jeanie, and remember that purity, truth, honor and virtue are priceless gems that the poorest may possess. Keep your heart clean, daughter, and be faithful to the great trust.

"The baby has never been well,—I can't leave it to the care of the others,—not even for a few hours."

"You poor child!" the man said, a great pity and shame for a moment making him grave and silent.

"But I do love you," the girl half sobbed, leaning her head confidently against him,—and I'd like to take a little time off, and see the sights of the city with you. It's good of you to want to give me a treat;—just like your big generous heart." A great conflict raged in the man's breast. He almost sobbed as he buried his face in her hair:

"Jeanie, Jeanie! Your beauty and innocence are driving me mad!" Then giving way to his weakness he fiercely crushed her in his arms: "Damn circumstances

past, few weeks — some to go to school and some to take training.

Miss Myrtle Causby left Friday for Vine-land, N. J., where she will take training for a nurse.

Misses Alice Painter and Jessie Gilchrist, will start for Morganton, Saturday, to enter training there.

We had a very sad accident here Thursday; Mrs. Otto Moore went home to cook supper and poured kerosene on her fire; the can exploded and burned her clothes off of her; she was rushed to Rutherfordton Hospital, but died about ten-thirty Thursday night; was buried at New Prospect, Friday afternoon at 2:30. She leaves a host of friends and relatives who mourn for her tragic death.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morgan, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Betts of Concord.

Mr. Ed Prince motored over to Tucapau, S. C., last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Littles, spent the week-end with Mrs. Littles' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tobe Jolly.

#### ANDERSON, S. C.

##### Orr Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Russel Barton is back at work after being out a month with a broken arm; he is second hand of weaving at night.

Misses Margie Brown, Vera Mae Evans and Messrs Glenn Coleman and H. P. Dove motored to Pendleton, Wednesday night.

Mrs. Emma McAllister entertained the younger set with a hike Saturday evening and everyone had a grand time.

Misses Corene Madden and Colie Welborn were visiting friends and relatives in Orrville the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lindley visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parnell, Sunday.

Mr. Golden Presley from Fort Moultrie, is back in Orrville.

Miss Lula Mae Welborn entertained the younger set with a party Saturday night; everyone reported a grand time.

Mrs. Ethel Floyd gave an interesting talk Sunday on "Finding Our Work." Aunt Becky, your books are the best story books I have ever read. They are full of love and sympathy. I have read the following: "Only a Factory Boy," "The Better Way," "Truth Crushed to Earth," "From Ball Room to Weave Room," and I hope to read the rest in the near future.

TINY.

#### HILLSBORO, N. C.

##### Belle Vue Mfg. Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

On this beautiful September day, when we all feel full of pep and ginger, and just like "going on," I'll pen a few lines to the HOME SECTION.

We are getting along fine up here, and hope you are doing the same.

There has been a good old-time revival meeting at the Baptist church, and believe me that preacher has landed some hard boiled fellows that were thought to be hopeless cases.

The Sunday School is building up, too, with

a good number of new members, and we look for a bright and happy future for the church.

Hillsboro has a lot of things to be proud of. We have a court house nearly a hundred years old, with a town clock in it, presented by King George III, of England. Also a fenced in plot where peace terms were signed in the war of 1812.

This is not a large town, but rich in history. And, another thing.—people here are all big-hearted and hospitable and strangers are made to feel at home and "one of them."

Aunt Becky, we want you to come and see for yourself. (I've been there lots of times, and can vouch for what you say.—Aunt Becky.)

"Of all the noises ever heard  
I'm sure that none are worse;  
Than that made by a Lizzie  
When she is in reverse."

TAR HEEL.

#### SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

Shelbyville Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just a line to let you know we are still on the map. Our new mill building is almost completed and the machinery is being moved in. We will soon have a new highway to town, and many new bungalows are being built for the employees. This will be the most modern plant in this section of the state, when completed. Many new families are moving in. Our general manager, Mr. Bunton is pushing things to the front; we haven't lost any time this year—running full time both day and night with plenty of good help.

We have the following men in charge: Mr. L. O. Bunton, manager; Mr. E. T. Combs, superintendent; Buck Clark, carder; Wm. Pitts, spinner; Claude Statemen, weaver; Elias Robert, cloth room; Jim Day, plant engineer.

These boys are reaching out for greater things and making this one of the best towns in Tennessee to live in.

We have a good Sunday school here, and one of the classes is called the "Scrap Iron Class" named by our carder, Mr. Clark; all the overseers belong to this class. Mr. Charley Neece, our yard foreman has joined it.

Aunt Becky, come to see us; this is one of the greatest place to live, for you know Tennessee is noted for its fast horses and pretty women. (Don't read this backwards!) I could tell you many things, but will wait for your visit.

BILL.

#### MONROE, N. C.

Union Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time, and there is some talk of night work starting.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Harris and family went to McColl, S. C., and spent a few days recently.

Mrs. Annie Mae Mullis, has returned to Waxhaw, after spending a week here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Helms and Mrs. Moore are visiting in Georgia.

Aunt Becky, your story is fine.

WILLIE QUICK.

that gave you poverty and burdens! You belong to life! You were created for love, and laughter; you shan't sacrifice yourself like this for a thriftless father and puny brats!" The girl tried to stop him, tried to free herself from his embrace and hot, passionate kisses, but to no avail.

With fists clinched, and crouched ready to spring, Billy waited, tensely, wondering if the girl could really win without aid, truly hoping that a glorious victory would be hers,—a victory which would be a balm to her bruised soul. The man, beside himself, raved on.

"What does anything matter when we love each other? I can make your life brighter, happier, easier, if you'll come to me;—be mine! Put the baby in a hospital. I'll pay for it! Get a housekeeper for your father; I'll pay for that, too,—but God! Jeanie, you are mine—nothing on earth shall stop me." For a moment the girl lay still in his arms, her face against his.

Billy, tortured by doubt and fear, ground his teeth in rage, and was about to let himself be known, when the girl sat up, and looked the man earnestly in the face: his eyes would not meet hers squarely.

"I—would your wealthy family welcome me as your wife? Think well, Lester, before you tempt me further, —for you do mean—marriage, don't you?" softly, shyly, hesitating and half afraid.

"I mean what I said," doggedly. "And if you care so much for the sick baby, you'd make almost any bargain to get the proper care and treatment for it. And if you cared for me the hundredth part as much as I care for you, you'd walk right into love's paradise while I hold the gate open, and be happy. Most any girl would jump at the chance of having clothes to suit her beauty and money to procure anything else she wanted. I'm no tightwad, girlie, and you'll find me generous as a prince. Come what do you say?" rising to his feet and assisting her to rise then holding her close to his heart again that he might escape the innocent, puzzled, worried look in her big blue eyes.

"I'll marry you whenever you wish, Lester," she said simply.

"Honey, I can't marry yet,—not till I'm twenty-five, by my grandfather's will," he said; "but we can have a little ceremony of our own, that will be just as binding in the sight of God, and between us,—my little wife! And it shall be our big secret, to be revealed when I am twenty-five."

"How long will that be?"

"Oh, not but three years," kissing her rapturously.

"But,—but—there might be—I—might become a really—truly mother." What then?" a bit frightened, drawing away from him.

"You shan't, my little innocent, — don't worry,—I'll take care of you! Come on and let's go to my auto and talk awhile. Somebody might see us here, and have something to say about you. I couldn't bear that," catching her hand. "Come on little wife!"

(To Be Continued)